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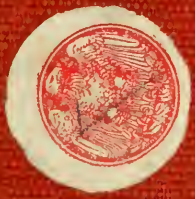

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1861

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1861.

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In the House of Representatives of the United States,

July 9, 1861.

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the House twenty-five thousand copies of the message of the President of the United States, and the accompanying documents.

EM. ETHERIDGE, *Clerk*.

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and
House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the federal government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department.

Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom-houses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition; new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose.

The forts remaining in the possession of the federal government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well-protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them, had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within

the immediate reach of the government. Officers of the federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers; and of those resigning, a large proportion had taken up arms against the government. Simultaneously, and in connexion with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring the States, respectively, to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been promulgated; and this illegal organization, in the character of confederate States, was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention, from foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures, before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the government, and to collect the revenue; relying for the rest, on time, discussion, and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the mails, at government expense, to the very people who were resisting the government; and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people, or any of their rights. Of all that which a President might constitutionally, and justifiably, do in such a case, everything was forborne, without which, it was believed possible to keep the government on foot.

On the 5th of March, (the present incumbent's first full day in office,) a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was, by that department, placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer, that re-enforcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than twenty thousand good and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their *memoranda* on the subject, were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson

in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the army and the navy, and, at the end of four days, came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the administration in the case, to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort.

It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the *necessity* under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many, it would be construed as a part of a *voluntary* policy; that at home, it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter, a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison; and ere it would be reached, *Fort Pickens* might be re-enforced. This last would be a clear indication of *policy*, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter, as a military *necessity*. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn, into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was, that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some *quasi* armistice of the late administration, (and of the existence of which the present administration, up to the time the order was despatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention,) had refused to land the troops. To now re-enforce Fort Pickens, before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter, was impossible—rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter-named fort. In precaution against such a conjuncture, the government had, a few days before, commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used, or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented; and it was resolved to send it forward.

As had been intended, in this contingency, it was also resolved to notify the governor of South Carolina, that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort; and that, if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given; whereupon the fort was attacked, and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault upon, and reduction of, Fort Sumter, was, in no sense, a matter of self defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could, by no possibility, commit aggression upon them. They knew—they were expressly notified—that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison, was all which would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution—trusting, as herein before stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box, for final adjustment; and they assailed, and reduced the fort, for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object, the Executive well understood; and having said to them, in the inaugural address, "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains, not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry, as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then, and thereby, the assailants of the government, began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight, or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor, years before, for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country, the distinct issue: "Immediate dissolution or blood."

And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question, whether a constitutional republic, or democracy—a government of the people, by

the same people—can, or cannot, maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question, whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control administration, according to organic law, in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case, or on any other pretences, or arbitrarily, without any pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask: "Is there, in all republics, this inherent and fatal weakness?" "Must a government, of necessity, be too *strong* for the liberties of its own people, or too *weak* to maintain its own existence?"

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the government; and so to resist force, employed for its destruction, by force, for its preservation.

The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity, and spirit, the most sanguine expectation. Yet, none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the government service. Of course, the seceded States, so called, (and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration,) gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The border States, so called, were not uniform in their action; some of them being almost *for* the Union, while in others—as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas—the Union sentiment was nearly repressed, and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable—perhaps the most important. A convention, elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority of *professed* Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter, many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and, with them, adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, or their great resentment at the government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known. Although they submitted the ordinance, for ratification, to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the convention, and the legislature, (which was also in session at the same time and place,)

with leading men of the State, not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union. They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the State. They seized the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, and the navy yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received—perhaps invited—into their State large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance, and co-operation with the so-called "Confederate States," and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery. And, finally, they permitted the insurrectionary government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders; and this government has no choice left but to deal with it *where* it finds it. And it has the less regret, as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its protection. Those loyal citizens this government is bound to recognize, and protect, as being Virginia.

In the border States, so called—in fact, the middle States—there are those who favor a policy which they call "armed neutrality:" that is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the disunion the other, over their soil. This would be disunion completed. Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation—and yet, not quite an impassable one; for, under the guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of the Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke, it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the disunionists that which, of all things, they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union; and while very many who have favored it are, doubtless, loyal citizens, it is, nevertheless, very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the government, it may be stated that, at first, a call was made for seventy-five thousand militia; and rapidly following this, a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering.

Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon, under what appeared to be a popular demand, and a public necessity; trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding general, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or, in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevertheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power, and propriety, before this matter was acted upon. The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed, were being resisted, and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear, that by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty, that practically, it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws *but one* to go unexecuted, and the government itself go to pieces, lest that one be violated? Even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken, if the government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law, would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is equivalent to a provision—is a provision—that such privilege may be suspended when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety *does* require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion,

and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power. But the Constitution itself is silent as to which, or who, is to exercise the power; and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed the framers of the instrument intended that, in every case, the danger should run its course, until Congress could be called together; the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case, by the rebellion.

No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion, at some length, will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this government had been so extraordinary, and so long continued, as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers; and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and the Navy, will give the information in detail deemed necessary, and convenient for your deliberation, and action; while the Executive, and all the departments, will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts, considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and a decisive one; that you place at the control of the government, for the work, at least four hundred thousand men, and four hundred millions of dollars. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where, apparently, *all* are willing to engage; and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars *now*, is a less sum per head, than was the debt of our revolution when we came out of that struggle; and the money value in the country now, bears even a greater proportion to what it was *then*, than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive *now*, to *preserve* our liberties, as each had *then*, to *establish* them.

A right result, at this time, will be worth more to the world than ten times the men, and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country, leaves no doubt, that the material for the work is abundant; and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. One of the greatest perplexities of the government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, the people will save their government, if the government itself, will do its part, only indifferently well.

It might seem, at first thought, to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called "secession" or "rebellion." The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning, they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies *violation* of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in, and reverence for, the history and government of their common country, as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps, through all the incidents, to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is, that any State of the Union may, *consistently* with the national Constitution, and therefore *lawfully*, and *peacefully*, withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union, or of any other State. The little disguise that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice.

With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years; and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the government the day *after* some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day *before*.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole, of its currency from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a *State*—to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more, nor less power, than that reserved to them,

in the Union, by the Constitution—no one of them ever having been a State *out* of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even *before* they cast off their British colonial dependence; and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas. And even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States, on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones, in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the "United Colonies" were declared to be "free and independent States;" but, even then, the object plainly was not to declare their independence of *one another*, or of the *Union*, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge, and their mutual action, before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith, by each and all of the original thirteen, in the Articles of Confederation, two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or in name, *outside* of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of "State rights," asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the "sovereignty" of the States; but the word, even, is not in the national Constitution; nor, as is believed, in any of the State constitutions. What is a "sovereignty," in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it, "A political community, without a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty. And even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union; by which act, she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be, for her, the supreme law of the land. The States have their *status* IN the Union, and they have no other legal *status*. If they break from this, they can only do so against law, and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest, or purchase, the Union gave each of them, whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact, it created them as States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them, and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State constitution independent of the Union.

Of course, it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their constitutions before they entered the Union; nevertheless, dependent upon, and preparatory to, coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the national Constitution; but among these, surely, are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive; but, at most, such only as were known in the world, at the time, as governmental powers; and certainly a power to destroy the government itself had never been known as a governmental—as a merely administrative power. This relative matter of national power and State rights, as a principle, is no other than the principle of *generality* and *locality*. Whatever concerns the whole, should be confided to the whole—to the general government; while whatever concerns *only* the State, should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the national Constitution, in defining boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are all bound by that defining, without question.

What is now combatted, is the position that secession is *consistent* with the Constitution—is *lawful*, and *peaceful*. It is not contended that there is any express law for it; and nothing should ever be implied as law, which leads to unjust or absurd consequences. The nation purchased, with money, the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave, and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums, (in the aggregate, I believe nearly a hundred millions,) to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now be off without consent, or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called seceding States, in common with the rest. Is it just, either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave, and pay no part of this herself?

Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if

others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain.

The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national constitution of their own, in which, of necessity, they have either *discarded* or *retained* the right of secession, as, they insist, it exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that, on principle, it ought not to be in ours. If they have retained it, by their own construction of ours they show that to be consistent they must secede from one another, whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no government can possibly endure.

If all the States, save one, should assert the power to *drive* that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceder politicians would at once deny the power, and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called "driving the one out," should be called "the seceding of the others from that one," it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do; unless, indeed, they make the point, that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound on the rights of minorities. They are not partial to that power which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble, calling itself "We, the People."

It may well be questioned whether there is, to-day, a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one, of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured to affirm this, even of Virginia and Tennessee; for the result of an election, held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are, at once, *for* the Union, and *against* coercion, would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers, and improved the condition, of our whole people, beyond any example in the world. Of this we now

have a striking, and an impressive illustration. So large an army as the government has now on foot, was never before known, without a soldier in it, but who had taken his place there, of his own free choice. But more than this : there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected, a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself! Nor do I say this is not true, also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest; but if it is, so much better the reason why the government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a government, would do well to consider, in deference to what principle it is that he does it—what better he is likely to get in its stead —whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one, penned by Jefferson, they omit the words "all men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit "We, the people," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view, the rights of men, and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a People's contest. On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures, from necessity, this is the leading object of the government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note, that while in this, the government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices, have resigned, and proved false to

the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier, or common sailor, is known to have deserted his flag.

Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates; but the greatest honor, and most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers, and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands, but an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument, that the destroying the government which was made by Washington means no good to them.

Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful *establishing* and the successful *administering* of it. One still remains—its successful *maintenance* against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world, that those who can fairly carry an election, can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace; teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by a war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men, as to what is to be the course of the government, towards the southern States, *after* the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the federal government relatively to the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address:

He desires to preserve the government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere, have the right to claim this of their government; and the government has no right to withhold, or neglect it. It is not perceived that, in giving it, there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." But, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable *means*, to the *end*, of maintaining the guaranty mentioned; and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it, are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war-power, in defence of the government, forced upon him. He could but perform this duty, or surrender the existence of the government. No compromise, by public servants, could, in this case, be a cure; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election, can only save the government from immediate destruction, by giving up the main point, upon which, the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much less could he, in betrayal of so vast, and so sacred a trust, as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life, in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has, so far, done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views, and your action, may so accord with his, as to assure all faithful citizens, who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain, and speedy restoration to them, under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile, and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear, and with manly hearts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JULY 4, 1861.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department:

The accompanying statements of the adjutant general will show the number, description, and distribution of the troops which are now in service.

It forms no part of the duty of this department to enter upon a discussion of the preliminary circumstances which have contributed to the present condition of public affairs. The secession ordinance of South Carolina was passed on the 20th of December last, and from that period until the majesty of the government was made manifest, immediately after you had assumed the Chief Magistracy, the conspirators against its Constitution and laws have left nothing undone to perpetuate the memory of their infamy. Revenue steamers have been deliberately betrayed by their commanders, or, where treason could not be brought to consummate the defection, have been overpowered by rebel troops at the command of disloyal governors. The government arsenals at Little Rock, Baton Rouge, Mount Vernon, Apalachicola, Augusta, Charleston, and Fayetteville, the ordnance depot at San Antonio, and all the other government works in Texas, which served as the depots of immense stores of arms and ammunition, have been surrendered by the commanders or seized by disloyal hands. Forts Macon, Caswell, Johnson, Clinch, Pulaski, Jackson, Marion, Barrancas, McKee, Morgan, Gaines, Pike, Macomb, St. Phillip, Livingston, Smith, and three at Charleston; Oglethorpe barracks, Barrancas barracks, New Orleans barracks, Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi, the battery at Bienvenue, Dupré, and the works at Ship island, have been successively stolen from the government or betrayed by their commanding officers. The custom-houses at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and other important points, containing vast amounts of government funds, have been treacherously appropriated to sustain the cause of rebellion. In like manner the branch mints at New Orleans, at Charlotte, and at Dahlonega, have been illegally seized, in defiance of every principle of common honesty and of honor. The violent seizure of the United States marine hospital at New Orleans was only wanting to complete the catalogue of crime. The inmates, who had been disabled by devotion to their country's service, and who there had been secured a grateful asylum, were cruelly ordered to be removed, without the slightest provision being made for their support or comfort. In Texas, the large forces

detailed upon the frontier for the protection of the inhabitants against the attacks of marauding Indians, were ignominiously deserted by their commander, Brigadier General Twiggs. To the infamy of treason to his flag was added the crowning crime of deliberately handing over to the armed enemies of his government all the public property intrusted to his charge, thus even depriving the loyal men under his command of all means of transportation out of the State.

A striking and honorable contrast with the recreant conduct of Brigadier General Twiggs and other traitorous officers has been presented in the heroic and truly self-sacrificing course pursued by Major Robert Anderson and the small and gallant band of officers and men under his command at Fort Sumter, and also by Lieutenant Adam J. Slemmer, his officers and men, at Fort Pickens. In referring, with strongest commendation, to the conduct of these brave soldiers, under the trying circumstances which surrounded them, I only echo the unanimous voice of the American people. In this connexion, it is a pleasurable duty to refer to the very gallant action of Lieutenant Roger Jones, at Harper's Ferry, and the handsome and successful manner in which he executed the orders of the government at that important post.

The determination of the government to use its utmost power to subdue the rebellion has been sustained by the unqualified approval of the whole people. Heretofore the leaders of this conspiracy have professed to regard the people of this country as incapable of making a forcible resistance to rebellion. The error of this conclusion is now being made manifest. History will record that men who, in ordinary times, were devoted solely to the arts of peace, were yet ready, on the instant, to rush to arms in defence of their rights when assailed. At the present moment the government presents the striking anomaly of being embarrassed by the generous outpouring of volunteers to sustain its action. Instead of laboring under the difficulty of monarchical governments, the want of men to fill its armies, (which, in other countries, has compelled a resort to forced conscriptions,) one of its main difficulties is to keep down the proportions of the army, and to prevent it from swelling beyond the actual force required.

The commanding officers of the regiments in the volunteer service, both for the three months' service and for the war, have, in many instances, not yet furnished the department with the muster-rolls of their regiments. For the want of these returns, it is impossible to present as accurate an enumeration of the volunteer force accepted and in the field as could be desired. Under the proclamation issued by you on the 15th of April last the governors of different States were called upon to detach from the militia under their command a certain quota, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. The call so made amounted in the aggregate to ninety-four regiments, making 73,391 officers and men. Of the States called upon, the governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri, peremptorily refused to comply with the requirements made by the department. All the other States promptly furnished the number required of them, except Mary-

land, whose governor, though manifesting entire readiness to comply, was prevented from so doing by the outbreak at Baltimore.

In the States of Virginia and Missouri, notwithstanding the positive refusal of their executive officers to co-operate with the government, patriotic citizens voluntarily united together, and organized regiments for the government service. Delaware and Virginia furnished each a regiment, both of which are on duty in the field. In a similar patriotic spirit the loyal people of Missouri raised a force of 11,445 officers and men, making, in round numbers, twelve organized regiments, to sustain the government and to put down rebellion in that State. And so, also, the citizens of the District of Columbia, emulating these honorable examples, furnished no less than 2,823 officers and men, making in all four full regiments, all of which are yet in the field, doing active and efficient service. Thus, notwithstanding the refusal of disloyal governors to respond, the government, instead of having been furnished with only the number of troops called for under your proclamation of the 15th April last, has received, and has now in service, under that call, in round numbers, at least eighty thousand.

Under your second proclamation, of the 4th May last, calling for volunteers to serve during the war, there have been accepted up to this date, 208 regiments. A number of other regiments have been accepted, but on condition of being ready to be mustered into the service within a specified time, the limitation of which has, in some instances, not expired. It is not possible to state how many of these may be ready before the meeting of Congress. Of the regiments accepted, all are infantry and riflemen, with the exception of two battalions of artillery and four regiments of cavalry. A number of regiments mustered as infantry have, however, attached to them one or more artillery companies, and there are also some regiments partly made up of companies of cavalry. Of the 208 regiments accepted for three years, there are now 153 in active service; and the remaining 55 are mostly ready, and all of them will be in the field within the next twenty days.

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war,		235,000
Add to this 55 regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service	50,000	
Add new regiments of regular army	25,000	
		75,000
Total force now at command of government		310,000
Deduct the three-months' volunteers		80,000
Force for service after the withdrawal of the three-months' men		230,000

It will thus be perceived that after the discharge of the three-months' troops, there will be still an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will consti-

tute a total force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force.

The extraordinary exigencies which have called this great army into being have rendered necessary, also, a very considerable augmentation of the regular arm of the service. The demoralization of the regular army, caused by the treasonable conduct of many of its commanding officers, the distant posts at which the greater part of the troops were stationed, and the unexampled rapidity of the spread of the rebellion convinced those high in command in the service, as well as this department, that an increase of the regular army was indispensable. The subject was accordingly brought to your attention, and after a careful examination, an increase was authorized by your proclamation issued on the 4th May last.

This increase consists of one regiment of cavalry, of twelve companies, numbering, in the maximum aggregate, 1,189 officers and men; one regiment of artillery of twelve batteries, of six pieces each, numbering in the maximum aggregate, 1,909 officers and men; nine regiments of infantry, each regiment containing three battalions of eight companies each, numbering, in the maximum aggregate, 2,452 officers and men, making a maximum increase of infantry of 22,068 officers and men.

In the enlistment of men to fill the additional regiments of the regular army, I would recommend that the term of enlistment be made three years, to correspond with the call of May 4 for volunteers; and that to all who shall receive an honorable discharge at the close of their term of service a bounty of one hundred dollars shall be given.

The mounted troops of the old army consist of five regiments, with a maximum aggregate of 4,460 men. Not more than one-fourth of these troops are available for service at the seat of war. At least two regiments of artillery are unavailable, being stationed on the western coast and in the Florida forts.

The increase of infantry is comparatively large, but this arm of the service is that which the general-in-chief recommended as being most efficient.

The organization of the increased force, it will be noticed, is different from that of the old army. This question was fully considered by officers of the army connected with this department, and, after much deliberation, it was concluded to adopt the French regimental system of three battalions to a regiment. Each battalion is commanded by a major, with a colonel and lieutenant colonel for the general command of the regiment. This, it is believed, is the best organization now existing. The number of field officers is less than under the old plan, and, therefore, much less expensive. Whether this organization may not advantageously be extended to the old army, after the passage of a law providing for a retired list, is a question which may properly engage the attention of Congress.

In making the selection of officers for the new regiments, two courses only seemed to be open, viz: to make the appointments from the regular service by seniority, or by selection. The first appeared

liable to the objection that old and, in some instances, inefficient men would be promoted to places which ought to be filled by younger and more vigorous officers. The second was liable to the grave objection that favoritism might prejudice the claims of worthy officers.

After the fullest consideration, it was determined, under the advice of the general-in-chief, to appoint one-half of them from the regular army and the other half from civil life. Of the civilians appointed as regimental commanders, all except one are either graduates of West Point or have before served with distinction in the field; and of the lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and first lieutenants, a large proportion have been taken from the regular army and the volunteers now in service, while the second lieutenants have been mainly created by the promotion of meritorious sergeants from the regular service.

In view of the urgent necessity of the case, these preliminary steps to the augmentation of the regular service have been taken, and it now remains for Congress, should it sanction what has been commenced, to complete the work by such legislation as the subject may require. A similar increase of the army, under like circumstances, was made in 1812. At the close of the war, the force in service being found too large and too costly for a peace establishment, a reduction was ordered to be made, under the supervision of a board of officers, especially organized for the purpose. At the close of the present struggle, the reduction of the present force may be accomplished in like manner, if found then to be larger than the public necessities require. In making any such reduction, however, a just regard to the public interests would imperatively require that a force amply sufficient to protect all the public property, wherever it may be found, should be retained.

I cannot forbear to speak favorably of the volunteer system, as a substitute for a cumbrous and dangerous standing army. It has, heretofore, by many been deemed unreliable and inefficient in a sudden emergency, but actual facts have proved the contrary. If it be urged that the enemies of order have gained some slight advantages at remote points, by reason of the absence of a sufficient regular force, the unexampled rapidity of concentration of volunteers already witnessed is an ample refutation of the argument. A government whose every citizen stands ready to march to its defence can never be overthrown; for none is so strong as that whose foundations rest immovably in the hearts of the people.

The spectacle of more than a quarter of a million of citizens rushing to the field in defence of the Constitution must ever take rank among the most extraordinary facts of history. Its interest is vastly heightened by the lavish outpouring, from States and individuals, of voluntary contributions of money, reaching an aggregate thus far of more than ten millions of dollars. But a few weeks since the men composing this great army were pursuing the avocations of peace. They gathered from the farm, from the workshop, from the factory, from the mine. The minister came from his pulpit, the merchant from his counting-room, the professor and student from the college, the teacher and pupil from the common schools. Young men of fortunes left luxurious homes for the tent and the camp. Native and foreign born

alike came forward with a kindred enthusiasm. That a well disciplined, homogeneous, and efficient force should be formed out of such a seemingly heterogeneous mass appears almost incredible. But what is the actual fact? Experienced men, who have had ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with the condition of European armies, concede that, in point of *personnel*, this patriot army is fully equal to the finest regular troops of the Old World. A more intelligent body of men, or one actuated by purer motives, was never before marshalled in the field.

The calling forth of this large and admirable force in vindication of the Constitution and the laws is in strict accordance with a wise prudence and economy, and at the same time in perfect harmony with the uniform practice of the government. But three years ago, when the authority of the nation was contemptuously defied by the Mormons in Utah, the only safe policy consistent with the dignity of the government was the prompt employment of such an overwhelming force for the suppression of the rebellion as removed all possibility of failure. It will hardly be credited, however, that the following language in relation to that period was penned by John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, and now actively engaged in leading the rebel forces, who have even less to justify their action than the Mormons:

"When a small force was first sent to Utah, the Mormons attacked and destroyed their trains, and made ready for a general attack upon the column. When a sufficient power was put on foot to put success beyond all doubt, their bluster and bravado sank into whispers of terror and submission.

"This movement upon that Territory was demanded by the moral sentiment of the country, was due to a vindication of its laws and Constitution, and was essential to demonstrate the power of the federal government to chastise insubordination and quell rebellion, however formidable from numbers or position it might seem to be. Adequate preparations and a prompt advance of the army was an act of mercy and humanity to those deluded people, for it prevented the effusion of blood."

I recommend the same vigorous and merciful policy now.

The reports of the chiefs of the different bureaus of this department, which are herewith submitted, present the estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required, in addition to those already made for the year ending June 30, 1860, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted and will be in service within the next twenty days, as follows:

Quartermaster's department	$70,289,200 21
Subsistence department	27,278,781 50
Ordnance department	7,468,172 00
Pay department	67,845,402 48
Adjutant General's department	408,000 00
Engineer department	685,000 00
Topographical Engineer department	50,000 00
Surgeon General's department	1,271,841 00
Due States which have made advances for troops	10,000,000 00
Total	185,296,397 19

The resistance to the passage of troops through the city of Baltimore, hastening to the relief of the federal capital, and the destruc-

tion of bridges of the Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Northern Central railroads, together with the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to transport the government forces and supplies, involved the necessity, at an early stage of the present troubles, on the part of this department, to take possession of so much of the railway lines as was required to form a connexion with the States from which troops and supplies were expected. A military route was accordingly opened from Perryville, on the Chesapeake, by steamers, to Annapolis, and thence by railroad to Washington. In view of the necessities of the crisis, Congress, it is not doubted, will justify the steps taken.

As the movements of the United States forces are continued, the supervision of railroad and telegraph lines will remain a necessity to be met by the department. I would, therefore, recommend the propriety of an appropriation, to be made by Congress, to be applied, when the public exigencies demand, to the reconstruction and equipment of railroads, and for the expense of maintenance and operating them, and also for the construction of additional telegraph lines and their appurtenances. I would also recommend a special appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is now a military necessity.

The importance of enforcing the strictest discipline where active army operations are carried on in the rebellious States cannot be too strongly urged. Public confidence is, for the time being, destroyed, and the nice moral distinctions which obtain among men in well-ordered communities are apt to be lost sight of. The federal courts being suspended, grave offences may be committed over which our military courts, as now organized, have no authorized jurisdiction. It would seem only consistent with a just regard to the interests of the government and the people that some properly organized military tribunal should be empowered to take cognizance of criminal offences and to punish the offenders when found guilty. Such a tribunal should not have any jurisdiction when the functions of the federal courts are uninterrupted. I therefore recommend that the subject be referred to the consideration of Congress.

The subsistence of the troops now in the service is a matter of the highest importance. Rations, proper in quantity and quality, are quite as essential to the efficiency of an army as valor or discipline. It is desirable, therefore, that the quantity of rations distributed to the troops should, as far as possible, be adapted to their previous dietary habits. While it cannot be expected that the luxuries to which many have been accustomed should be provided by the commissariat, a just regard to comfort and health imposes upon the government the duty of furnishing sound, healthful, and palatable food. A larger proportion of vegetables and of fresh meats, when they can be procured, than can now be furnished under the army regulations, would undoubtedly diminish the danger of epidemics among the troops. I therefore submit the question whether it would not be expedient for Congress to enlarge the powers of the commissariat, so as to enable it the better to carry into practice the views here suggested.

As all requisitions for camp equipage, for the means of its transpor-

tation, and for supplies, are made upon the Quartermaster General's department, it is highly essential that every facility should be afforded its chief for meeting all such requisitions with promptness. At present the power of that bureau is limited. For instance, it seems very desirable that the troops in the field should be supplied with water-proof capes and blankets to serve as a protection against the effects of the climate. As the army regulations do not recognize such an item of clothing, and as no discretion has been lodged with the department to act in the matter, many of the troops, for the lack of this essential outfit, have suffered much inconvenience. Some of the States of New England have sent their quotas forward equipped most admirably in this respect. I would recommend that this subject be commended to Congress for its favorable consideration.

The sudden large increase of the army, in May last, induced the Acting Surgeon General to call the attention of this department to the necessity of some modification of the system of organization connected with the supervision of the hygeine and comfort of the troops. A commission of inquiry and advice was accordingly instituted, with the object of acting in co-operation with the Medical Bureau. The following gentlemen have consented to serve, without compensation, upon this commission: Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL D; Prof. Jeffries Wyman; Prof. Walcott Gibbs, M.D.; W. H. Van Buren, M.D.; Sam'l G. Howe, M D.; R. C. Wood, surgeon United States army; George W. Cullum, United States army, and Alexander E Shiras, United States army. They are now directing special inquiries in regard to the careful inspection of recruits and enlisted men, the best means of guarding and restoring their health, and of securing the general comfort and efficiency of the troops, the proper provision of hospitals, nurses, cooks, &c. The high character and well-known attainments of these distinguished gentlemen afford every assurance that they will bring to bear upon the subjects of their investigation the ripest teachings of sanitary science in its application to the details of military life. The organization of military hospitals, and the method of obtaining and regulating whatever appertains to the cure, relief, or care of the disabled, as also the regulations and routine through which the services of patriotic women are rendered available as nurses, was at an early period of the present struggle intrusted to the charge of Miss D. L. Dix, who volunteered her services, and is now, without remuneration, devoting her whole time to this important subject

The arms and ordnance supplied from our national armories, under the able superintendence of the Ordnance Bureau, compare most favorably with the very best manufactured for foreign governments. The celebrated Enfield rifle, so called, is a simple copy of the regular arm manufactured for many years at the Springfield armory.

Previous to the early part of last year, the government had a supply of arms and munitions of war sufficient for any emergency; but, through the bad faith of those intrusted with their guardianship, they were taken from their proper depositories, and distributed throng portions of the country expected to take part in the contemplated rebellion. In consequence of the serious loss thus sustained, there

was available, at the commencement of the outbreak, a much less supply than usual of all kinds. But through the zeal and activity of the Ordnance Bureau, the embarrassment thus created has been in a great measure overcome. As the capacity of the government armories was not equal to the supply needed, even after having doubled the force at the Springfield armory, the department found it absolutely necessary to procure arms to some extent from private manufacturers. It is believed that from these sources they can be obtained equal in quality and not much higher in cost than those made in the national workshops. It would, therefore, appear a wise policy on the part of the government to encourage domestic industry, by supplying our troops in part from private factories of our own country, instead of making purchases from abroad.

As rifled cannon are, in point of effectiveness, far superior to smooth-bored, arrangements have been made to rifle a large portion of the guns on hand, and the work is still in progress.

Some patriotic American citizens resident in Europe, fearing that the country might not have a sufficient supply, purchased on their own responsibility, through co-operation with the United States ministers to England and France, a number of improved cannon and muskets; and, at your instance, this department accepted the drafts drawn to defray the outlay thus assumed. A perfect battery of six Whitworth 12-pounder rifled cannon, with three thousand rounds of ammunition, the munificent donation of sympathizing friends in Europe, has also been received from England.

It will be necessary for Congress, either at its approaching special or at its next annual session, to adopt measures for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the militia of the country. I know of no better source of information on this subject than the able report of General Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War, who, by his wise forecast and eminent appreciation of the future wants of the country, showed the entire safety of an implicit reliance upon the popular will for the support of the government in the most trying emergency, abundant confirmation of which fact is found in the present great rally of the people to the defence of the Constitution and laws. I have already adverted to the superior manner in which some of the New England regiments, now in service, are equipped. This is to be attributed to the efficient home organization of the militia in some of those States. Their example is an excellent one, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon such States as have not already adopted a like desirable organization.

I think it important, also, to recommend a further distribution of improved arms among the militia of the States and Territories. As the returns of the militia are usually inaccurate, this distribution should be made proportionate to the latest census returns of free white male inhabitants capable of bearing arms.

The large disaffection, at the present crisis, of United States army officers, has excited the most profound astonishment, and naturally provokes inquiry as to its cause. But for this startling defection, the rebellion never could have assumed formidable proportions. The mere accident of birth in a particular section, or the influence of a belief in par-

ticular political theories, furnishes no satisfactory explanation of this remarkable fact. The majority of these officers solicited and obtained a military education at the hands of the government—a mark of special favor, conferred by the laws of Congress to only one in seventy thousand inhabitants. At the National Military Academy they were received, and treated as the adopted children of the republic. By the peculiar relations thus established, they virtually became bound, by more than ordinary obligations of honor, to remain faithful to their flag. The question may be asked, in view of the extraordinary treachery displayed, whether its promoting cause may not be traced to a radical defect in the system of education itself?

As a step preliminary to the consideration of this question, I would direct attention to the report, herewith submitted, of the board of visitors to the West Point Military Academy. The supplementary report makes a special reference to the system of discipline, which, it appears from facts obtained upon investigation, ignores, practically, the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations. The report states that no difference is made in the penalties affixed as punishments for either class of offences It is argued with reason that such a system is directly calculated to confound in the mind of the pupil the distinctions between right and wrong, and to substitute, in the decision of grave moral questions, habit for conscience. I earnestly trust that Congress will early address itself to a thorough examination of the system of education and discipline adopted in this important school, and, if defects are found to exist, that it will provide a remedy with the least possible delay.

The present exigencies of the public service have necessarily imposed upon this department a vast increase of responsibility and labor. To facilitate its proper administration, I would recommend the passage of a law by Congress authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and the requisite additional appropriation for the employment of an increased clerical force.

In concluding this report, I deem it proper to express my deep indebtedness to the veteran general-in-chief of the army for the constant and self-sacrificing devotion to the public service exhibited by him in this grave crisis, and also to the chiefs of the different bureaus of this department for the able and efficient manner in which they have at all times aided me in the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS OF MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY, *June* 21, 1861.

SIR: The board of visitors invited to be present at the general examination of cadets of the West Point Military Academy, for the year 1861, and instructed to attend to various other duties specifically enumerated in their letters of invitation, beg leave, respectfully, to submit the following report:

That, in compliance with instructions, they assembled at the Military Academy, on the 10th day of June, and organized by the appointment of a president and secretary.

Immediately after the organization, the board of visitors, under the escort of the superintendent and members of the academic staff, proceeded to make the usual examination of the buildings of the institution.

Each day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., for several successive days, was devoted to the examination of the various classes remaining at the institution, on the subjects which formed their courses of instruction.

The board of visitors did not consider it necessary to subdivide themselves into more than two committees, corresponding to the two committees of the academic board. The result of their examination will be communicated under appropriate heads.

INSTRUCTION.

The average proficiency of the cadets of the Military Academy, as determined by the manner in which they acquitted themselves at the examination, was fair, but it appears evident that although many in the upper sections exhibited a high degree of intellectual culture, a large proportion in the lower sections fell below the standard which the country expects, and should require in this institution.

This diversity of talent in members of the same class must seriously interfere with the course of instruction, which, if adapted to intellects of the highest grade, could not be followed by those of inferior capacity, and if arranged for a standard of mediocrity, would not secure the proficiency which the honor of the nation and the public interest imperatively require.

In regard to the details of instruction, the board of visitors are of the opinion that the academic board—comprising as it does gentlemen of the highest order of intellectual attainments; of national reputation in their respective departments; of unquestioned and unquestionable integrity; familiar by the experience of years with the details and routine of their respective departments; fully acquainted with the wants of the service, and actuated by a desire to make the Military Academy an instrumentality of the highest usefulness—should always be consulted in reference to the effect of any proposed changes in the programme of studies and exercises, and that the recommendations of the academic board should be carried out unless good reasons shall be

found to exist for the contrary. It is believed that much inconvenience and positive injury have resulted from sudden and arbitrary changes within the last few years.

Much diversity of opinion appears to have existed in the reports of former boards of visitors on the question whether permanency or rotation amongst the instructors is most conducive to the interests of the service. The opinion of the undersigned is that the heads of the departments of instruction should be permanent, in order that the highest order of proficiency may be attainable, but that the four years rule of rotation as applied to assistant instructors is perhaps the best possible for themselves and for the service.

The rotation should be made subject to the following conditions:

1. No assistant instructor should be changed except at the end of an academic year, unless required by some extraordinary contingency.

2. The head of each department should have the privilege of nominating his assistants, as he is obviously best qualified, from his knowledge of graduates, to select individuals fitted to give instruction, while his own reputation, involved in the success of his department, is a guarantee that no improper selection would be made. Even if made, the evil would be but temporary, as rotation at the end of four years would provide a remedy.

In favor of rotation as applicable to assistant instructors, it may be observed that the possibility of being called upon to act as assistant instructors would stimulate officers of the army to increased diligence in study, at the same time it is the opinion of the board that the rule of rotation should in certain cases be suspended in favor of first assistant professors of eminent ability and promise. As to the length of the course, the board of visitors concur with the academic board in the opinion, that with a proper programme of studies and in improved system in the selection of cadets, four years, while it is more economical than five, will be amply sufficient to secure all that is or should be expected of the institution, but that neither five or even six years would be sufficient for the inferior grade of intellect too often sent to the academy to become respectable, much less creditable. The fate which must necessarily await such appointees is dismissal for incompetency, with a discredit which often attaches to them for life, and becomes a barrier to future progress elsewhere. Inferior ability, even mediocrity, should find no place at the Military Academy; then would rejection, with its attendant consequences, be less frequent, and a four years course be found to be sufficient. The real cause of difficulty lies not in the length of the course itself, but in the inferior order of talent which results from the present mode of making cadet appointments. Some suggestions in reference to the remedy to be provided, may with propriety be submitted in this connexion.

The candidates for admission should be, as heretofore, selected from any class of society. The academy should be open to all, without reference to patronage, wealth, or social position. But little influence should be attached to previous intellectual attainments, but much to natural talents, physical vigor, and moral character. Inasmuch as the expenses of the Military Academy are paid by government, and as great competition exists for the privilege of admission, the nation

has a right to, and can and should secure the highest order of talent and most eminent qualification in the prospective graduates of the Military Academy. It is not right that individual partialities should entail upon government the expense of attempting to educate a youth of inferior abilities when the same expenditure might give the nation a cultivated mind of the highest order, repaying perhaps an hundred fold in substantial benefits the cost of its development, and reflecting, even to the old world, a lustre upon the reputation of the country.

It is believed that the present mode of appointing cadets is attended with many evils and is liable to much abuse. It may be difficult to secure a change of system, but the board believe that difficulties, or the improbabilities of securing favorable action upon a recommendation, should not prevail with them so far as to induce them to refrain from expressing an opinion. Whatever they believe to be right or proper, and for the best interests of the institution and of the service, should be recommended without hesitation. Influenced by such considerations they are of opinion that any mode of appointment which allows individuals to make the selection with no reference to qualifications, but simply by favor, will always be subject to great abuse.

When a vacancy is about to occur in any congressional district, the member from that district is usually beset with hosts of applicants. He can nominate but one individual; the rest are disappointed; many of them, perhaps, vindictive. His nomination is, in many cases, determined more by the political influence of the friends of the nominee than by his fitness to receive the appointment.

If, instead of a single individual, the member from each district should be allowed to nominate a large number, not less or more than would be included within certain reasonable limits, who would be examined by an impartial commission with reference to a standard prescribed by the War Department, and a certificate given in each district to the individual best qualified, who should receive the appointment, much of the difficulty, if not the whole of it, would be at once removed.

Without attempting to fill up the details of a system, the following general outline is presented:

1. When a vacancy occurs in any congressional district, the member of Congress from that district shall nominate any number of young men, not less than 10 nor more than 24, of suitable age and qualifications, as candidates for admission.

2. The candidates, assembled at some convenient place in each district, shall be examined by a commission of three persons appointed by the member of Congress from that district, who shall certify the name of the individual found to be best qualified, and the individual so certified shall be recommended to receive the appointment.

3. The qualifications requisite for admission shall be a knowledge of spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, to the extent usually taught in common schools; but in deciding upon the claims of an applicant particular inquiries should be made as to his previous opportunities for receiving instruction. His antecedents should be examined with special reference to the probabilities of success in the future. Less value should be attached to intellectual development resulting

from long application under favorable circumstances than to more limited attainments secured by perseverance under difficulties of condition. It should be remembered that some of the most brilliant graduates of the Military Academy were men who entered with very limited attainments, secured by energy and perseverance, without the advantages of wealth or high social position, and that graduates of other institutions have sometimes been left by them far in the rear in the race of competition.

The commission should decide upon the claims of applicants upon such instructions as the War Department could readily prepare, and it is reasonable to presume that a regard for the reputation of the State would secure in the commission the requisite care that its representatives in the Military Academy would be such as would not discredit their recommendation.

Such a system, which has the high sanction of European precedent in the competition for appointments, and which would probably secure the best applicant in an average of twenty, would greatly elevate the standard of intellectual attainments, render the rejection, as at present, of nearly two-thirds of all who are appointed unnecessary, and remove from the Military Academy the hostility which has resulted from the fact that so large a proportion must annually be found deficient.

The board are of the opinion that all the members of the first class should be practically exercised in the duties of captains and lieutenants at drill, and occasionally direct the evolutions of battalions and of batteries, under charge of one of the instructors of tactics.

The board learn with much gratification that the facilities for cavalry and light artillery exercises, recently removed from the Military Academy, have been ordered to be restored, it is highly desirable that the instruction in these important arms of the service should not be neglected.

In the chemical department very little addition has been made to the apparatus for a period of thirty years, during which time the great progress in useful and important discoveries and improvements renders chemistry almost a new science. In many of its branches the most wonderful progress has been made; but the apparatus is entirely behind the age, and insufficient for the purposes of illustration.

An increase in the cabinet for instruction in mineralogy, geology, and paleontology, is highly important, in order that officers of the army may be qualified to make observations in remote localities, to which they are often sent, and furnish correct and valuable data for scientific and practical purposes.

For further information in regard to the wants of this department reference may be made to the report of the commission appointed under the act of Congress of June 21, 1860, (Senate Doc. No. 3, page 142,) where the subject is fully explained by the professor to whom this department is intrusted. The statements therein contained are recommended to the favorable consideration of the War Department.

It is regarded as highly important that practical instruction in the use of telegraphic instruments be given each year to the first class before graduating, and the board of visitors recommend that apparatus for this purpose be procured and a competent instructor be employed.

Since the transfer of Captain Benton to another post, the instructor of ordnance has been performing the duties of chief of the department with less than the compensation to which he seems entitled.

The instructor of ordnance and gunnery is a member of the academic board and chief of a separate department of instruction; but the present incumbent having merely the rank of lieutenant, his compensation is less than that of the assistant professors, who are assistants only, and who are all his juniors in army rank.

The committee appointed under the act of June 21, 1860, hereinbefore referred to, recommend in their report (page 13) "that the instructor of ordnance and gunnery receive the pay and emoluments of a captain of engineers, and receive, in addition thereto, twenty-five dollars per month."

As assistant professor of ethics, the present instructor of ordnance received, as is usual, the pay and emoluments of a captain of engineers. When transferred to a higher department, with more responsibility and labor, the compensation, owing to a defect in the present law, was reduced to that of lieutenant of artillery.

As the just claims of this department have probably been overlooked, it is recommended that the officer in charge of the ordnance department be allowed the pay and emoluments proposed by the commission above referred to.

In the department of practical engineering the removal of the detachment of sappers and miners is a most serious disadvantage. The graduating class, who, in two weeks, may be called upon to execute works of field fortification and construct temporary defences, have no knowledge of these subjects except that which is derived from books. They should see constructed, and, as far as practicable, assist in constructing, the various kinds of sap, gabions, hurdles, palisades, &c., that they, in time, may be qualified to instruct others. Even a small number of men would be of great service in this branch of instruction.

DISCIPLINE.

A comparison of the present state of discipline at the Military Academy with that which formerly existed within the recollection of members of the board who have been connected with the institution, has satisfied them that a great change, to the detriment of the service, has taken place.

Even during the examination exercises, and in presence of the board of visitors, a number of cadets, including several of the graduating class, when required to perform an evolution not perfectly agreeable to them, fell out of the ranks and proceeded to their quarters. For this offence they were placed in arrest, but the act itself was one which would not have been committed if a proper state of discipline and subordination existed in the institution.

In seeking an explanation for the demoralization which appears to exist, the board have no difficulty in discovering a cause amply sufficient to account for the present condition of things. It is found in the fact that for some time past the War Department has apparently paid no respect to the recommendations of the academic board, but

has repeatedly reinstated or reappointed cadets found deficient or dismissed for violation of rules.

As the importance of this subject required that it should be distinctly presented to the department, care was taken to procure evidences from the academic records and the opinions of prominent members of the academic staff.

A communication was addressed to the superintendent of the Military Academy, by resolution of the board of visitors, requesting a copy of "the names of all cadets who had been reinstated or reappointed within the last year, with the time such cadet was discharged or resigned, and the causes therefor, together with his full academic record and the effect of such reinstatement upon the discipline of the academy."

With the reply of the superintendent were included copies of letters from the late Secretaries of War containing the action of the department upon the recommendations of the academic board as to the disposition of those cadets who were "not proficient" at the examinations of June, 1860, and January, 1861, or whose conduct, in the opinion of the board, unfitted them for the army.

The superintendent, in transmitting the information asked for, accompanied the documents with the following remarks:

"A careful examination of the records of those cadets, herewith sent, as to scholarship and demerit, up to the periods when the board made their recommendations, and of the same particulars as to all of those who are still connected with the institution, will enable the board of visitors to form a correct opinion as to the effect on discipline of reinstating or reappointing cadets who, after a careful examination, have been pronounced 'not proficient,' or who have exceeded the utmost limit of demerit allowed by the regulations of the academy.

"Restoration to the academy, after recommendation for dismissal by the academic board, has unquestionably been prejudicial to discipline. The hope of being reinstated, founded on such precedents, has caused more neglect of study than indolence, and a greater disregard of the regulations of the academy than has arisen from naturally vicious or careless habits. If the government have not full confidence in the ability and integrity of those to whom is intrusted the management of this national school, it should be committed to other and more competent persons. A failure on the part of government to sustain the academic board in their official acts discourages them in the performance of their duties, while it encourages those under their charge to acts of insubordination and neglect of duty."

The papers accompanying the report of the superintendent exhibit the fact that at the examination in June, 1860, nineteen cadets were found "not proficient," and all but three were recommended to be discharged—three to be turned back. All of the discharged cadets have been returned to the academy.

Several of these cadets had been found deficient at previous examinations; some, in addition to deficiency, had been reported as extremely inattentive to regulations, and an opinion expressed by the board that they could not accomplish their course. Yet, notwithstanding all this,

and in direct opposition to the opinions of the board, the cadets were returned.

Of eleven cadets found "not proficient" in January, 1861, six have been reappointed to enter this June. Three were reinstated to continue with their respective classes; one was found deficient in January, 1860, and reappointed to enter this June.

One of the cadets reappointed to enter this June is shown by his academic record to have had 252 demerits in a period of six months, while any excess over 100 would have been sufficient to incur the penalty of dismissal. During the latter part of his career he defied the authorities of the academy altogether, and had to be kept in close confinement.

Several of the cadets who have been reappointed were reported by the academic board to "possess no capacity whatever for acquiring the course under the most favorable circumstances."

The indorsement of the Secretary of War on the report of cadets pronounced "not proficient" in January, 1861, exhibits the fact that, contrary to the recommendations of the board, two cadets were permitted to go on with their respective classes.

The superintendent of the Military Academy was instructed to inform the discharged cadets, eleven in number, that "should their respective members of Congress think proper to renominate them, they would be reappointed and permitted to return to the academy in June next."

In other words, the recommendations of the academic board were not only disregarded, but the superintendent was placed in the humiliating position of being himself required to inform the discharged cadets that if renominated they would be reappointed.

To enable the department to form a correct opinion of the inutility of reinstating cadets found deficient by the academic board, the following extract from a communication addressed to the president of the board of visitors, at his request, by the professor of mathematics, is submitted:

Case No. 1.—Declared deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on fifth class course; stands 21 in a class of 26 members.

Case No. 2.—Deficient in January, 1859; discharged; reappointed in June, 1859; deficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; permitted to go on with his class; of doubtful proficiency in 4th class course in June, 1861; re-examined by academic board; stands next to foot of class.

Case No. 3.—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on 5th class course; of doubtful proficiency in 4th class course in June, 1861; re-examined by academic board; stands at foot of class.

Case No. 4.—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back; re-examined June, 1861, and found deficient.

Case No. 5.—Deficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; turned back; re-examined in June, 1861; found deficient.

Of seven members of the class deemed of doubtful proficiency on examination by the committee, and re-examined by the academic board, four, as appears above, had been previously found deficient, and recommended for discharge.

These facts will enable the department to determine whether the benefits resulting to individuals from reinstating cadets found deficient and recommended for discharge is sufficient to compensate for the evils to the service which result from the practice.

In view of all the facts, the board of visitors recommend that cadets pronounced "not proficient" by the academic board shall be dismissed unless recommended by the board to be turned back; and in no case shall a cadet who has been discharged be reinstated or reappointed unless peculiar circumstances shall induce the academic board so to recommend.

The correspondence on the subject of reinstating cadets is submitted with this report.

INCREASE IN THE CORPS OF CADETS.

Since the year of 1812, when the Military Academy was thoroughly reorganized, there has been no material increase in the number of cadets annually educated at the academy. The total number then was fixed at 250; the possible maximum is now but 273; but yet, while the increase in the corps of cadets has been thus inconsiderable, our population has quadrupled in number, our territorial possessions have well nigh doubled in extent, while our necessities for military service and its kindred scientific pursuits have increased in a still larger proportion than either.

It is obvious that the wants of the service require an increase in the number of cadets. It appears from inquiry that the present buildings are sufficient to accommodate comfortably about 400 students. To give them instruction, no increase in the academic staff, recitation rooms, or apparatus, would be necessary, beyond that which is now required, excepting, perhaps, a few assistants. Almost the only expense attendant upon an increase in the number of cadets to 400 would be for their pay. It is recommended, therefore, that an immediate increase be made to this extent by authorizing each senator to nominate one cadet in addition to those to which the congressional districts are entitled under existing customs, the balance to be made up by appointments at large.

In reference to police, fiscal affairs, &c., the board of visitors see no defects in the present systems in operation at the Military Academy, and have no recommendations to make

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES DAVIES,
President of Board of Visitors.
HERMAN HAUPT,
Secretary of Board of Visitors.
JAMES S. ALBAN.
ASAHEL BUSH.
JAMES G. BLAINE.
JAMES CLARK.
DAVID COOPER.
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.
DAVID DAVIS.
JOHN WOODRUFF.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

List of papers accompanying the report of the board of visitors of the Military Academy at West Point for the year 1861.

A.—Letter from H. Haupt, secretary of the board of visitors, to the superintendent of the Military Academy, enclosing resolutions of inquiry.

B.—Reply of the superintendent to the letter of the secretary.

C.—Tabular statement of cadets found deficient, or dismissed and reinstated, with remarks, &c.

D.—Copy of the instructions of the Secretary of War, exhibiting his action in the case of cadets pronounced "not proficient," in June, 1860.

E.—Copy of indorsements of the Secretary of War on the report of cadets pronounced "not proficient," in January, 1861.

F.—Copy of communication containing instructions to turn back a cadet found deficient in mathematics and French.

G.—Letter from the professor of mathematics at the Military Academy to the president of the board of visitors in reference to cadets found deficient and reinstated.

A.

WEST POINT, *June* 11, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting held this day the following resolution was passed by the board of visitors, viz:

Resolved, That the superintendent of the Military Academy be requested to communicate to the board of visitors the names of all the cadets who have been reinstated or reappointed within the last year, with the time such cadet was discharged or resigned, and the causes therefor, together with his full academic record, and the effect of such reinstatement upon the discipline of the academy.

Very respectfully yours,

H. HAUPT,
Secretary of the Board of Visitors.

B.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the board of visitors requesting "the names of all the cadets who have been reinstated or reappointed within the last year, with the time such cadet was discharged or resigned, and the causes therefor, together with his full academic record, and the effects of such reinstatement upon the discipline of the academy," I have the honor to lay before the board a

list of the names of all cadets who come under the inquiry, together with their academic record. This call includes those found deficient at the examination in June of last year, and in January, 1861.

I enclose, also, copies of letters from Secretaries Floyd and Holt, containing the action of the War Department upon the recommendation of the academic board as to the disposition to be made of those cadets who were not proficient at the examinations of June, 1860, and January, 1861, or whose conduct, in the opinion of the board, unfitted them for the army.

A careful examination of the record of those cadets, herewith sent, as to scholarship and demerit, up to the periods when the board made their recommendations, and of the same particulars as to all of those who are still connected with the institution, will enable the board of visitors to form a correct opinion as to the effect on discipline of reinstating or reappointing cadets, who, after a careful examination, have been pronounced "not proficient," or who have exceeded the utmost limit of demerit allowed by the regulations of the academy.

Restoration to the academy, after recommendation for dismissal by the academic board, has unquestionably been prejudicial to discipline. The hope of being reinstated, founded on such precedents, has caused more neglect of study than indolence, and a greater disregard of the regulations of the academy than has arisen from naturally vicious or careless habits. If the government have not full confidence in the ability and integrity of those to whom is intrusted the management of this national school, it should be committed to other and more competent persons. A failure on the part of government to sustain the academic board in their official acts discourages them in the performance of their duties, while it encourages those under their charge to acts of insubordination and neglect of duty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. BOWMAN,
Col. of Engineers and Sup't Military Academy.

REPORT

OF THE

CADETS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

JUNE, 1860, AND JANUARY, 1861.

C.—*Report of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, who, at the exami*

No.	Names.	State.	Class.	Age.		Time at academy.		In what deficient.	Aptitude.	Habits with Study.
				Yrs.	Mo.	Yrs.	Mo.			
1	Blackistone, William T.	Md	4	16	5	1	10	Conduct	Very good	Rather studious.
2	Blocker, John R	At large	4	17	6	2	....	Mathematics and French.	Very little	Very studious..
3	Dixon, Joseph K.....	Miss...	4	17	11	1	10	French	Little....	Studious.....
4	Dodge, Henry C.....	N. Y...	4	16	1	2	....	Mathematics and French.	..do.....	Idle .....
5	Farley, Henry S.....	S. C...	4	18	3	2	....	French	..do.....	Very idle .....
6	Hamilton, James	S. C...	4	16	11	2	....	Conduct	Ordinary.	Variable.....
7	Kinney, Richard S....	Va	4	17	4	2	....	Mathematics	Little....	Idle .....
8	Lord, James H.....	Pa.....	4	17	4	3	....	French	..do.....	Not studious...
9	Maney, Frank	Tenn..	4	18	4	2	....	Conduct	Fair	Variable.....
10	Murray, Albert M.....	N. Y...	4	17	11	2	....	French	Very little	Very studious..
11	McKee, George W.....	At large	4	16	3	2	....	Conduct	Fair	Variable .....
12	Russell E. Kirby.....	...do..	4	17	6	2	....	Mathematics.....	Little....	Not studious...
13	Wilson J. Eveleth	...do...	4	16	....	1	10	French	Fair	.....do.....
14	Barnard, William C ...	N. J...	5	17	5	1	....	Mathematics and English studies.	Little....	Studious.....
15	Cowan, Robert V.....	N. C...	5	19	1	1	....	..... .do.....	Very little	Rather studious.
16	Drumb, Elisha E.....	Ind....	5	18	1	1	....	English studies...	Little....	.....do.....
17	Sanno, James M.....	N. J...	5	20	9	1	...	Mathematics.....	Very little	.. .do.....
18	Taliaferro, John	Va	5	18	5	....	10	Mathematics and English studies.	..do.....	.....do.....
19	Vance, Joseph W..... [Report approved by Secretary of War, but all the cadets returned to the academy.]	Ill.....	5	18	1	1	....	Mathematics.. ..	Little....	Idle .....
	January, 1861.									
1	Buckmaster, Sam. A., jr.	Ill.....	5	18	8	....	6	Math'cs, Eng. studies, & conduct.	Little....	Very idle .....
2	Buchanan, Edward T..	At large	4	17	9	1	6	Mathematics and conduct.	..do.....	Not studious ...
3	Critchlow, Benj. D.....	Pa.....	5	16	10	....	4	Mathematics.....	..do.....	Rather studious.
4	Custer, George A.....	Ohio...	2	21	....	3	6	Ethics	Ordinary.	.....do.....
5	Dimick, Justin E.	At large	2	21	2	4	6	Ethics	Good	Very idle .....
	Drumb, Elisha E.....	Ind....	5	19	7	1	6	Conduct	Little....	Not studious...
	Kinzie, David H.....	Kansas.	4	20	1	1	6	Mathematics.....	Fair	Idle .....
	Leimer, Charles T.. ..	Mo	5	16	4	...	4	Mathematics and English studies.	Very little	Not studious...
	Richmond, Oregon.....	Ill.....	5	20	4	....	6	Mathematics and conduct.	..do.....	Very idle .....
	Wilson, Henry S..... .	Ill.....	5	21	4	....	6	Mathematics and English studies.	Little....	Not studious...
11	Mills, Samuel M., jr....	Pa.....	5	17	1	....	6	.....do.....	..do.....	Studious.....

NOTES.—Cadets Buckmaster, Critchlow, Drumb, Leimer, Wilson, and Mills, have been reappointed to en Cadet Breeze resigned December 19, 1860; stood very low in his studies, and had over the allowance of deme the authorities of the academy altogether, and had to be kept in confinement. Cadets Drumb and Breeze Leimer, Critchlow, and others, seemed to possess no capacity whatever for acquiring the course under the

* Francis Richmond, a brother of Oregon Richmond, was found deficient at

nations in June, 1860, and January, 1861, were pronounced "not proficient"

rggard to—	Demerit for six months.	Special remarks in each case.	
General conduct.		At time of recommendation for discharge.	Since return to academy.
Regardless of regulations....	114	Recommended for discharge	Resigned April 25, 1861.
Inattentive to .....do....	74	.....do..... do.....	Resigned Dec. 28, 1860.
Very inattentive to...do.....	95	In consideration that Cadet D. failed to pass his examination in June, 1858, and of his extreme inattention to regulations, the board recommend that he be discharged.	Do. do.
Not inattentive to....do.....	44	Recommended for discharge	About middle of class.
Extremely...do.....do.....	99	.....do.....do.....	Resigned Nov. 19, 1860.
Regardless of.....do.....	144	.....do..... ..... do.....	Resigned Nov. 23, 1860.
Very inattentive to...do.....	89	.....do.....do..	Resigned April 22, 1861.
.....do .....do....	92	In view of the fact that Cadet L. failed to pass his examination in June, 1858, and of his extreme inattention to regulations, the board recommend that he be discharged.	In last section of each study, and low in section.
Regardless of.....do....	146	Recommended for discharge	Did not return from furlough; resigned August 28, 1860.
Attentive to..... do.....	21	The board see no objection to Cadet M. being turned back into the next class.	Very low.
Regardless of.....do. ...	109	Recommended for discharge	Little below middle of his class; 108 demerit.
Very inattentive to...do.....	97	.....do.....do.....	Low in class, over number of demerit, and about to offer his resignation.
Not attentive to .....do.....	54	The board see no objection to Cadet W. being turned back into the next class.	Low in class.
Very attentive to....do.....	4	The board is of the opinion that Cadet B. failed mainly from absence and sickness; and although he was found deficient in January, 1859, recommend that he be turned back into succeeding class.	Stands well.
Not attentive to.....do.....	58	Recommended for discharge	Resigned April 21, 1861.
Very inattentive to...do.....	88	.....do.....do.....	Discharged Feb. 9, 1861.
Very attentive to ....do.....	11	In view of the fact that Cadet S. failed to pass his examination in January, 1859, and of the belief entertained by the board of his inability to accomplish his course, the board is of opinion that he should be discharged.	Low in class.
Very inattentive to...do.....	83	Recommended for discharge	Resigned April 21, 1861.
Extremely...do.....do.....	99	In view of the fact that Cadet V. failed to pass his examination in January 1859, and of the belief entertained by the board of his inability to accomplish his course, and of his extreme inattention to regulations, the board is of the opinion that he should be discharged.	Resigned Aug. 2, 1860.
Regardless of regulations....	252	Recommended for discharge	
.....do .....do.....	114	.....do..... .....do.....	Resigned April 22, 1861.
Not inattentive to....do.....	38	..... do..... .....do.....	
Very inattentive to...do.....	95	.....do..... do.....	Low in class.
.....do .....do.....	86	Recommended for discharge; and the board remarks that Cadet D. had previously been found deficient in conduct and turned back.	Below middle of class.
Regardless of.....do.....	186	The board recommend that Cadet B, having been previously found deficient in studies and turned back, be discharged.	Discharged Feb. 9, 1861.
Very inattentive to ..do.....	93	Recommended for discharge	
Not attentive to.....do.....	59	.....do.....do.....	
Regardless of.....do.....	114	.....do .....do	
Not attentive to.....do.....	56	.....do..... .....do.....	
Very inattentive to ..do.....	93	.....do..... .... do.....	

ter this June. Cadets Buchanan, Custer, and Dimick were reinstated, to continue with their respective classes.
rit; has been reappointed to enter this June. Cadet Buckmaster, during the latter part of his career, defied were indifferent to their duties, and had nearly an equal contempt of military authority. Cadets Richmond,
most favorable circumstances. HERMAN BIGGS, *2d Lt. 1st Inf'ty, Adjt. M. A.*

the examination in January, 1860; has been reappointed to enter this June.

D.

Copy of the action of the Secretary of War on the report of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, who, at the examination in June, 1860, were pronounced "not proficient."

This report has been carefully considered, and is confirmed. In accordance with the recommendation of the inspector of the academy, Cadets Murray, J. E. Wilson, and Barnard will be permitted to go on with the succeeding classes.

In the cases of Cadets Blackistone, Blocker, Farley, Hamilton, Kinney, Lord, McKee, Maney, Russell, Dixon, Dodge, Cowan, Drumb, Sanno, Taliaferro, and Vance, while they have rendered themselves liable to the penalty justly imposed by the regulations for continued inattention to study and misconduct, the department indulges the hope that the discipline of the academy may be vindicated without a resort to that extreme penalty, and that if these cadets are spared the discredit that would necessarily attach to them if separated from the institution under the circumstances connected with the recommendation for their discharge, the ill consequences of which to themselves and the mortification to their friends they do not appear to have contemplated, they will make use of their best exertions to confirm the expectations the department entertains of their disposition now to atone, as far as may be in their power, for the errors of the past. They will therefore be allowed to go on with their respective succeeding classes. They are admonished, however, that it is only by strict attention to study and a faithful observance of the regulations that they can hope to realize the great benefits the Military Academy is capable of conferring.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

War Department, *July* 2, 1860.

Engineer Department, *July* 6, 1860.

A true copy.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Captain of Engineers, in charge.

Adjutant's Office, *June* 12, 1861.

A true copy.

HERMAN BIGGS,
2d Lieut. 1st Inf'y, Adj't Military Academy.

War Department, *July* 30, 1860.

On a reperusal of my decision of the 2d instant, on the report of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, who, at the examination in June last, were pronounced not proficient, I find that, from haste and inadvertence in its preparation, my intention is not correctly expressed.

I intended to direct that Cadets Kinney, Russell, Dodge, Bernard, Cowan, Drumb, Taliaferro, and Vance, should be turned back one year, and that the other cadets named in the report should receive the admonition expressed in my decision, and be permitted to continue with their respective classes.

The necessary orders to carry this explanation of my decision of the 2d instant into effect will be issued.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 31, 1860.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original indorsement on file in this office.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Captain of Engineers, in charge.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, *June* 12, 1861.

A true copy.

HERMAN BIGGS,
2d Lieut. 1st Inf'y, Adj't Military Academy.

E.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 4, 1861.

COLONEL: The following is a copy of the indorsement of the Secretary of War on the "Report of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, who, at the examination in January, 1861, were pronounced not proficient," viz:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 1, 1861.

"The recommendations of the academic board are approved, with the exception that Cadets Edward Y. Buchanan and George A. Custer will be permitted to go on with their respective classes.

"The chief engineer will at once notify the members of Congress of the vacancies created at the Military Academy from their respective districts by the discharge of Cadets Buckmaster, Critchlow, Hopkins, Leimer, Mills, Over, Overall, Richmond, Stewart, Wilkinson and Wilson, and of their privilege immediately to make nominations to fill those vacancies.

"The superintendent of the Military Academy will be requested to inform the discharged cadets above named, that, should their respective members of Congress think proper to renominate them, they will be reappointed and permitted to return to the academy in June next.

"J. HOLT,
"*Secretary of War.*"

* * * * * * *

The superintendent is accordingly instructed to carry into immediate execution the instructions embraced in the last paragraph of the Secretary's indorsement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier General and Colonel Engineers.

Colonel RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Major Eng. and Sup't Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, *June* 12, 1861.

A true copy. HERMAN BIGGS,
2*d Lieutenant* 1*st Infantry, Adjutant M. A.*

F.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 20, 1860.

COLONEL: The Secretary of War directs that Cadet John R. Blocker, found deficient in mathematics and French at the late June examination, be turned back one year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Commanding.

Col. R. DELAFIELD,
Major Corps of Eng., Sup. Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, *June* 12, 1861.

A true copy. HERMAN BIGGS,
2*d Lieutenant* 1*st Infantry, Adjutant M. A.*

G.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
July 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following "statement of cadets of the *4th class*, who have previously been found deficient in the course of mathematics:"

1. *Cadet Robbins.*—Declared deficient June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on 5th class course; has now passed the examination on 4th class course, and stands 21 in the class of 26 members.

2. *Cadet Sanno.*—Deficient in January, 1859; discharged; reappointed in June, 1859; deficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; permitted to go on with his class; of doubtful proficiency in 4th class course in June, 1861; re-examined by academic board and passed; stands 25 in class.

3. *Cadet Reid.*—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on 5th class course; of doubtful proficiency on 4th class course in June, 1861; re-examined by academic board and passed; stands 26 in the class.

4. *Cadet Merritt.*—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on 5th class course; re-examined in 4th class course by academic board in June, 1861, and declared deficient.

5. *Cadet Russell.*—Deficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; turned back on 4th class course; re-examined on 4th class course by academic board in June, 1861, and declared deficient.

REMARK.

Of seven members of the class deemed of doubtful proficiency, on examination by the committee and re-examined by the academic board, four, as appears above, had been previously declared deficient and recommended for discharge.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. CHURCH,
Professor of Mathematics.

Professor C. DAVIES,
President Board of Visitors.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June* 21, 1861.

The undersigned, whilst concurring mainly in the foregoing report, desire to add a few remarks upon a subject not embraced therein. It has reference to the absolute dismissal of cadets upon their incurring a certain number of demerit marks—these marks being given for offences oftentimes of an inconsequential character. According to the prescribed discipline of the academy, a cadet may be exceedingly proficient in his studies, and give every promise of distinction in the service and of usefulness to his country, and yet if he incur over one hundred demerit marks for any offences whatever, no matter how trivial, within a period of six months, he is doomed by the existing rules to dismissal from the academy. The undersigned feel persuaded that the operation of this system is frequently prejudicial to the very interests which the academy was founded to subserve, and they are convinced that the true ends of the most stringent discipline may be attained by ordaining that all offences below a certain grade shall be expiated by a system of punishments and deprivation of privileges, to follow instantly upon the commission of the offence.

If, under the system of discipline thus suggested, the minor regulations of the academy should be so persistently violated by any cadet as to warrant the belief on the part of the academic board that he is deficient in the true spirit of discipline requisite for the soldier, he may be removed from the academy by a vote of the academic board, after his demerits shall have reached a fixed number. The object of the undersigned is not to weaken the discipline of the insti-

tution, but, by a judicious change in the mode of administration, to save some of the most promising members of the corps from the operation of an arbitrary rule, and to repose the ultimate decision in that well-balanced discretion which the academic board may be relied upon to use in all cases calling for its exercise. A vital reform in the disciplinary department would introduce a distinction between *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*, that does not seem now to exist, and indeed, in the opinion of the undersigned, at once elevate the standard of morals and manhood in the corps of cadets.

The undersigned cannot but believe that a system of demerit marks which practically ignores the distinction between offences against mere military etiquette and offences involving grave points of morals, is defective in the highest elements of excellence, and productive of deplorable results in the minds of many who are subjected to it. The unprecedented and shocking spectacle of a large proportion of the officers of our national army, forswearing their allegiance as readily as they would change their coats, which this country has witnessed with horror during the past half year, has suggested the gravest fears whether there may not have been something radically at fault in the mode of their education. The *quasi* abolition of moral distinctions in the code of discipline at the academy, and the utter confusion of acts *wrong in themselves* with acts *wrong because forbidden*, may have placed the desertion of their flag in the minds of these recreant officers in the same category with tardiness at parade or the neglect of any minor military duty.

In examining the demerit lists of some of the cadets who are recommended by the academic board for dismissal, it will be found that their offences are very largely made up of such delinquencies as follows, viz:

"Bed not properly folded at 10 and 11 a. m.," one demerit.
"Bed down at inspection," one demerit.
"Curtains not drawn back at 6.45 a. m.," one demerit.
"Name of room-mate not on orderly board at 10 a m.," two demerits.
"Unauthorized clothes-bag in possession," one demerit.
"Floor out of order near washstand," four demerits.
"Odor of tobacco smoke in room," four demerits.

And so on, throughout a long list, none of the offences involving any moral obliquity, and many of them indeed not being in violation of any printed rule of the academy. The last offence alone cited is the more remarkable, in view of the fact that the authorities of the institution furnish the cadets with tobacco and cigars, and thus permit, if they do not approve, the use of them.

It is to be noted, moreover, that these delinquencies are reported against cadets by their fellows, acting, in turn, as officers, and that the very strongest temptation is thus presented to ill-disposed members of the corps, by a needlessly stringent *espionage*, to damage those whose proficiency in studies may have excited the jealousy of classmates, or against whom any *pique* or grudge may be entertained. Offences of the character just given, when once reported, are very

apt to remain of record, as in their nature they are scarcely susceptible of disproof. It is believed by the undersigned that a system of discipline which subjects one cadet to the caprice, the malignity, or even the honest mistake of another, needs essential correction. Its evil effects are seen and realized in the fact of an apparent and indeed conceded antagonism between the corps of cadets and the government of the institution, the former practically adopting the Spartan theory of morals, in reference to the rules of the academy, "that nothing is wrong unless detected;" and the latter neglecting or refusing to secure the honorable co-operation of the cadets in the maintenance of discipline, by relying on their manly candor and conscience to do right because it is right, and when betrayed into wrong to atone for it in great part by a prompt and frank acknowledgment of it.

When it is remembered that by the rules of discipline prescribed in the institution a cadet is to be dismissed for "deficiency in conduct" if he receive one hundred marks of the character just described within a period of six months, the evil results of such a mode of administration are believed by the undersigned to be obvious and indisputable. A cadet dismissed for "deficiency in conduct" goes before the world in an attitude of disgrace, the term implying to the popular apprehension so much more than is really intended by the defective phraseology employed at the Military Academy. A wrong is thus inflicted upon the individual, and, instead of the training he may have received at the institution being a benefit and blessing to him, the fact and the manner of his dismissal are the stumbling blocks to his subsequent success and usefulness in life.

But the consequences resulting to the individual cadet are not matters of such permanent interest to the government as are the effects of the system upon the institution itself, and upon those who complete their course and enter the national service. The undersigned believe that the peremptory dismissal of a cadet upon the receipt of one hundred demerit marks has the tendency to expel from the academy some of the most talented and promising members of the corps, who might by a judicious treatment of their peculiarities be saved to the service they are so well fitted by nature to adorn and honor. They believe, further, that by a rigid observance of the rules of discipline on minor points, and a barely respectable standing in class studies, not a few are graduated who never can become eminent in the service, and upon whom the indulgence and the bounty of the government, if not absolutely wasted, are yet very injudiciously and unprofitably expended.

At the risk of mere repetition, the undersigned would then say, in conclusion, that in their judgment all offences of a minor nature should be expiated by prompt, specific, and, if need be, severe punishments; and they should not be noted down, as at present, until, reaching an arbitrary number, they involve the expulsion of the cadet. If, however, in the judgment of the academic board, these offences are so habitual and continuous as to imply a lack of military precision, obedience, and discipline in any cadet, he may by special vote be removed from the academy on this distinctly-specified ground. At the same time let it be understood that the register of offences shall affect

class, rank, and standing, and shall thus influence the assignment to service upon graduation. With such a system of penalties on the one hand, and promises on the other, the undersigned are persuaded that discipline would be very rigidly maintained without incurring the hazard of losing some of the best cadets by an arbitrary and unbending rule. At the same time, in the opinion of the undersigned, the service would be benefitted by a more rigid standard in the various classes, and by requiring a higher degree of aptitude and scholarship than suffices in many instances for graduation. The academy is sustained at a large annual cost to the government, and the people have a right to expect that every man who is there graduated is possessed of marked ability Admission as a cadet should not depend on social, personal, or political considerations, but should be decided, without fear or favor, upon the mental and physical qualifications of the applicant ; and when improper persons are admitted, the sooner they are dropped, the better for themselves and the country.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. BLAINE, *of Maine.*
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, *of Pennsylvania.*
FITZ HENRY WARREN, *of Iowa.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia, commanded by Brigadier General Irvin McDowell, for the month of June, 1861.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of regiments.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the departm't. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
HEINTZELMAN'S BRIGADE		Department staff	..	10	..	..	..	10	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Alexandria, Va	Col. Heintzelman	Brigade staff	..	4	3	..	..	7	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Poplar Grove	Capt. Rickets	Company 1, 1st art.	..	5	..	..	..	5	111	4	7	1	123	....	.....	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Shuter's Hill	Lieut. Barriger	Company D, 2d art.	..	1	..	..	..	1	62	2	....	1	65	....	.....	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hoof's Run	Lieut. Swelt	Company E, 2d cav.	..	1	..	..	..	1	56	4	2	2	64	....	.....	.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Camp Wilcox	Col. Wilcox	1st Mich. vol.*	..	33	1	..	..	34	542	27	87	1	657	4	77	.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Camp Ellsworth	Col. Farnham	1st N. Y. Zouaves*	..	32	..	..	..	32	797	....	49	5	851	1	87	5	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Camp McDowell	Col. McDowell	5th Penn. vol.†	..	36	..	1	..	37	731	..	14	..	745	....	2	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Camp Massachusetts	Col. Laurence	5th Mass. vol.†	..	45	..	..	..	45	603	....	49	..	652	4	66	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Shuter's Hill	Col. Hartrauft	4th Penn. vol.†	..	35	..	..	..	35	678	....	16	4	698	1	31	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Total			5	192	4	1	..	197	3,580	37	224	14	3,855	10	263	11	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
RUNYON'S BRIGADE.																																			
Fort Runyon	Brig. Gen. Runyon	Brigade staff	..	2	..	..	..	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Do	Col. Johnson	1st N. J. vol.†	..	36	..	1	1	38	698	....	24	..	722	...	.....	.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Do	Col. Baker	2d N. J. vol.†	..	22	..	..	..	22	401	....	12	4	417	....	.....	14	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Do	Col. Napton	3d N. J. vol.†	..	36	..	..	..	36	679	....	22	6	707	....	.....	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Do	Col. Miller	4th N. J. vol.†	..	36	..	1	..	37	696	....	31	..	727	....	.....	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Total			4	132	..	2	1	135	2,474	....	89	10	2,573	...	.....	17	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152

* War volunteers.

† Three months militia.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate of last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
HEINTZELMAN'S BRIGADE.		Department staff...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	10	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Alexandria, Va....	Col. Heintzelman..	Brigade staff.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	7	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Poplar Grove	Capt. Rickets.....	Company I, 1st art..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	129	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	107	....	....	6	....	..
Shuter's Hill	Lieut. Barriger.....	Company D, 2d art..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	81	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Hoof's Run.....	Lieut. Swelt.....	Company E, 2d cav.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	72	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	73	....	....	....	....	..
Camp Wilcox	Col. Wilcox	1st Mich. vol.*.....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	739	777	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Camp Ellsworth	Col. Farnham.... .	1st N. Y. Zouaves*.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	789	1,027	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Camp McDowell.....	Col. McDowell	5th Penn. vol.†....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	749	786	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Camp Massachusetts.....	Col. Laurence	5th Mass. vol.†.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	718	768	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Shuter's Hill.....	Col. Hartrauft	4th Penn. vol.†.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	738	775	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total	.....	.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,204	4,422	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	...	....	....	..	180	....	....	6	....	..
RUNYON'S BRIGADE.																														
Fort Runyon.....	Brig. Gen. Runyon.	Brigade staff	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do....	Col. Johnson	1st N. J. vol.†.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	730	768	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Baker	2d N. J. vol.†.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	729	765	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Napton	3d N. J. vol.†.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719	757	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Miller	4th N. J. vol.†	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	734	772	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total.....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,912	3,064	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..

* War volunteers.

† Three months militia.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of regiments.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the departm't. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
HUNTER'S BRIGADE.																																		
Aqueduct, Georgetown	Col. Hunter	Brigade staff	..	3	..	..	..	3	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do	Col. Quimby	13th N. Y. vol.*	..	33	..	..	..	33	562	30	50	16	658	....	.....	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Do	Col. Bennett	28th N. Y. vol.*	..	37	..	..	..	37	445	....	16	..	461	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Do	Col. Corcoran	69th N. Y. vol.*	.	44	..	..	..	44	982	....	46	..	1,028	3	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Do	Lieut. Wilson	Company E, 2d art.	..	1	..	..	..	1	69	....	3	..	72	....	.....	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do	Lieut Tompkins	Company B, 2d cav.	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	.....	2	84	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total			3	118	..	..	..	118	2,058	30	115	16	2,219	5	301	6	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
SCHENCK'S BRIGADE.																																		
Crossing Georgetown road and L. & H. railroad.	Brig. Gen. Schenck.	Brigade staff	..	4	..	..	..	4	.....	....	...	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do	Col. McCook	1st Ohio vol.*	..	40	..	1	1	42	770	...	33	2	805	....	.....	4	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Do	Col. Wilson	2d Ohio vol.*	..	45	..	1	..	46	709	...	17	2	728	....	.....	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Do	Col. Tompkins	2d N. J. vol.†	..	38	..	..	..	38	674	....	35	..	709	....	.....	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Total			3	127	..	2	1	130	2,153	....	85	4	2,242	....	.....	7	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137

* Three months militia.

† Three years volunteers.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate of last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
HUNTER'S BRIGADE.																													
Aqueduct, Georgetown	Col. Hunter	Brigade staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	Col. Quimby	13th N. Y. vol.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	663	697	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	Col. Bennett	28th N. Y. vol.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	517	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	Col Corcoran	69th N. Y. vol.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,245	1,292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	Lieut. Wilson	Company E, 2d art.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	Lieut. Tompkins	Company B, 2d cav.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
Total			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,544	2,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
SCHENCK'S BRIGADE.																													
Crossing Georgetown road and L. & H. railroad.	Brig. Gen. Schenck	Brigade staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	Col. McCook	1st Ohio vol.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	839	885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	Col. Wilson	2d Ohio vol.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744	792	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	Col. Tompkins	2d N. J. vol.†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	713	751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,296	2,432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Three months militia. † Three years volunteers.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of regiments.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the departm't. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
TYLER'S BRIGADE.																																		
Camp McDowell near Falls Church.	Brig. Gen. Tyler	Brigade staff	..	4	..	..	..	4	.....	....	....	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do	Col. Burnham	1st Conn. vol.*	..	33	..	..	1	34	705	....	35	3	743	....	.....	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Do	Col. Terry	2d Conn. vol.*	..	33	..	2	..	35	663	....	34	..	697	....	.....	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Do	Col. Chatfield	3d Conn. vol.*	..	36	..	..	..	36	675	....	28	..	703	...	.....	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Total	.....	.....	3	106	..	2	1	109	2,043	....	97	3	2,143	....	.....	3	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Arlington	Capt. Brackett	1st squad'n 2d. cav.	..	4	..	..	..	4	122	3	2	1	128	....	.....	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Do	Col. Lyon	8th N. Y. vol.*	..	36	..	..	..	36	721	154	26	..	901	....	.....	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Toll-gate, Columbia pike.	Col. Bryan	25th N. Y. vol.*	..	39	..	..	..	39	505	....	22	2	529	....	.....	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Grand total	.....	.....	20	764	4	7	3	778	13656	224	660	50	14590	15	564	15	612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	845

* Three months militia.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate of last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
TYLER'S BRIGADE.																													
Camp McDowell, near Falls Church.	Brig. Gen. Tyler....	Brigade staff.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	.....	4	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Burnham	1st Conn. vol.*	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	745	779	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Terry.....	2d Conn. vol.*	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	720	757	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Chatfield.....	3d Conn. vol.*	...	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	737	774	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	2,202	2,314	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Arlington	Capt. Brackett.....	1st squadr'n 2d cav.	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	154	160	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	130	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Lyon.....	8th N. Y. vol.*	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	917	958	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	40	31	....	....	....	..
Toll-gate, Columbia pike...	Col. Bryan	25th N. Y. vol.* ...	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	537	577	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	..
Grand total	.....	.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	15,766	16,610	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	....	430	31	....	12	....	..

* Three months militia.

NOTE.—There are in the department 20 regiments; of these, enlisted for three months, 17 regiments; for the war, 3 regiments.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier General, commanding the Department.
JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, *Arlington House, June 26, 1861.*

Officers of the department staff, present and absent, accounted for by name.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Post or station.	Remarks.
1	Irvin McDowell	Brigadier general		Arlington	
2	James Fry	Captain	Adjutant general's department	do.	Assistant adjutant general.
3	William H. Wood	Major	17th infantry	do.	Acting inspector general.
4	Amiel W. Whipple	Captain	Topographical engineers	do.	Chief of topographical engineers.
5	Otis H. Tillinghast	do	Quartermaster's department	do.	Chief assistant quartermaster.
6	Henry C. Symonds	do	Subsistence department	do.	Chief assistant commissary of subsistence.
7	David S. Magruder	Assistant surgeon	Medical department	do.	Chief of medical staff.
8	Haldiman S. Putman	1st lieutenant	Topographical engineers	do.	
9	Henry W. Kingsbury	do	5th artillery	do.	Aide-de-camp.
10	C. S. Brown	Major	Volunteers	do.	Do.

Returns from the Department

Regiment or corps.	PRESENT.																													
	For duty.																								Ex. duty.		Sick.			
	Major general.	Brigadier general.	General staff.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Assistant commissaries.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Chaplains.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
General staff	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular troops	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	1	29	25	10	10	212	..	73	..	27
3d Massachusetts volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	19	2	35	34	..	..	447	..	44	1	83
6th Massachusetts volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	8	2	1	70	..	6	..	6
1st New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	4	13	8	30	37	15	..	512	2	40	5	23
2d New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	20	4	35	33	14	..	568	..	18	..	41
3d New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	10	15	3	33	32	30	..	510	..	.....	2	106
5th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	7	16	3	34	35	18	..	556	..	28	4	77
10th New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	7	14	4	31	28	12	..	391	1	113	4	92
20th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	9	20	4	39	39	19	..	563	..	34	..	41
1st Vermont volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	10	16	3	40	40	10	..	520	1	11	1	71
4th Massachusetts volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	12	16	3	48	48	6	..	487	..	13	2	40
4th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	14	4	40	40	..	..	632	..	7	1	28
7th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	10	16	4	40	40	20	..	536	1	22	1	44
9th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	14	5	40	40	..	..	555	1	17	3	63
Total	1	1	10	10	12	7	10	9	..	..	10	14	3	109	206	49	478	479	156	11	6,559	6	426	24	742

GENERAL STAFF.

1. Major General B. F. Butler.
2. Brigadier General E. W. Pierce.
3. Major Albert J. Meyer, *signal officer.*
4. Captain W. F. Smith, *topographical engineer.*
5. Captain Grier Talmadge, *assistant quartermaster.*
6. Captain John McL. Taylor, *assistant commissary.*
7. Captain Peter Haggerty, *aide-de-camp.*
8. Lieutenant George H. Butler, *aide-de-camp.*
9. Major R. L. Fay, *military secretary.*

10, 11, and 12 of General Pierce's staff not reported by name.

of Southeastern Virginia.

PRESENT.				ABSENT.										PRESENT AND ABSENT.				ALTERATIONS.				
Confined.				Det. service.		With leave.		Without leave.		Sick.		Confined.										
Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Last aggregate.	Joined.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Deserted.	
..	...	12	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	.....	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	Fort Monroe, Va.,
..	2	19	389	12	34	2	...	7	1	1	..	..	...	41	424	465	465	..	..	..	..	..	Col. J. Dimick,
..	5	33	650	3	25	3	1	...	1	..	..	..	...	39	679	716	716	..	..	..	..	..	comm'ing com-
..	...	3	97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	97	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	pany G.
3	...	33	666	2	3	3	6	...	6	..	....	..	...	38	681	719	719	..	..	..	..	..	
1	9	32	722	1	5	5	4	...	9	..	....	..	...	38	740	778	778	..	..	..	..	..	Camp Hamilton,
..	20	33	734	1	23	4	2	...	2	..	17	..	...	38	778	816	816	..	..	..	..	..	Va., Brigadier
..	19	35	770	1	3	...	2	...	2	1	5	..	...	37	782	819	821	..	..	..	..	..	General Pierce.
1	24	33	†95	2	10	1	...	...	17	2	8	..	...	38	730	768	767	..	..	..	..	..	commanding.
..	3	38	742	1	1	...	...	...	....	..	1	..	...	39	744	783	783	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	35	696	....	1	1	...	...	1	1	38	..	...	37	736	773	773	..	..	..	..	..	
..	...	36	645	6	*171	1	11	...	1	..	4	..	...	43	832	875	875	..	..	..	..	..	Newport News,
..	3	29	754	3	3	5	2	...	....	..	13	..	...	37	772	809	809	..	..	..	..	..	Va., Col. J. W.
..	3	33	709	2	4	1	6	...	....	1	18	..	...	37	737	774	774	..	..	..	..	..	Phelps, comdg.
..	2	33	722	2	3	2	1	...	....	..	.	..	1	37	734	771	771	..	..	..	..	..	
5	91	437	8,991	36	286	28	35	7	40	6	111	..	1	514	9,464	9,978	....	..	..	..	..	..	

* At Fort Monroe, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, Va., June 24, 1861.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General, commanding.

Return of the Department of Utah, commanded by Colonel P. St. George Cooke, Second Dragoons.

| Posts. | Commanding officer. | Garrison. | Number of companies. | PRESENT. | | | | | | | | | | ABSENT. | | | | PRESENT AND ABSENT. | | | | | | | | | |

Return of the Department of Utah—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT.																				ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN.										MEMORANDA.									
			Enlisted men.																				Gain.					Loss.															
			Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Horses. Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Pieces of artillery. Field.	Pieces of artillery. Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
Fort Crittenden, U. T.	Capt. F. N. Clarke, 4th artillery.	staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		2d drags., 4th art., and 10th inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	494	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Bridger, U. T.	2d Lt. F. S. Armistead, 10th inf.	10th infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	127	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	601	629	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Return of the Department of the Pacific, commanded by Brigadier General E. V. Sumner, United States army.

| Posts. | Commanding officer. | Garrison. | Number of companies. | PRESENT. | | | | | | | | | | ABSENT. | | | | PRESENT AND ABSENT. | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |

Return of the Department of the Pacific—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
	Department	staff.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Colville, W. T..	Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, 9th inf..	9th infantry...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	333	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Camp Pickett.....	Capt. G. E. Pickett, 9th inf.	.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Townshend....	Capt. L. C. Hunt, 4th inf.....	4th infantry....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	69	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Steilacoom	Lt. Col. Silas Casey, 9th inf....	9th infantry...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Chehalis	Capt. M. Maloney, 4th inf.....	4th infantry....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Walla-Walla ..	Maj. E. Steen, 1st drags.....	1st drags. and 9th inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	377	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Cascades	Capt. H. D. Wallen, 4th inf. ...	4th infantry...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Vancouver	Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 3d art.....	3d artillery....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	273	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Dalles, Oregon.	Bvt. Lt. Col. R. C. Buchanan, 4th inf.	1st drags., and 4th & 9th inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	163	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Yamhill	Capt. D. A. Russell, 4th inf.....	4th infantry....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Haskins	Capt. C. C. Augur, 4th inf.....	.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	127	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Umpqua.....	2d Lt. W. D. Hardin, 3d art.....	3d artillery....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Ter-Waa, Cal..	1st Lt. Geo. Crook, 4th inf.....	4th infantry....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Gaston.....	Capt. E. Underwood, 4th inf...	.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Crook	Capt. John Adams, 1st drags.....	1st drags. and 6th inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	110	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Humboldt.....	Capt. C. S. Lovell, 6th inf.	6th infantry....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	57	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Bragg.....	2d Lt. Edward Dillon, 6th inf....	.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	83	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..

| | | |

Return of the Department of New Mexico, commanded by Colonel W. W. Loring, Mounted Rifles.

| Posts. | Commanding officer. | Garrison. | Number of companies. | PRESENT. | | | | | | | | | | ABSENT. | | | | PRESENT AND ABSENT. | | | | | | | | | |

Return of the Department of New Mexico—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regts.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. No. of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	No. of blank returns on hand.
		Department staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Garland.....	Bt. Lt. Col. E. R. S. Canby, 10th infantry.	10th infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	117	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Union	Capt. T. Duncan, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles and 5th infantry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	240	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Marcy	Capt. J. A. Whitall, 5th inf.	5th infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	86	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Fauntleroy.....	Bvt. Lt. Col. Wm. Chapman, 5th infantry.	....do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	450	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Albuquerque.....	Bvt. Major N. B. Rossell, 5th infantry.	Mounted rifles and 5th infantry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	136	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Craig	Capt. R. M. Morris, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles and 7th infantry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	184	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Staunton	Lt. Col. G. B. Crittenden, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles and 5th infantry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	260	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort McLane	Maj. Isaac Lynde, 7th inf.	7th infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301	312	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	..
Fort Breckinridge...	First Lieut. J. N. Moore, 1st dragoons.	1st dragoons.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Fillmore.....	Capt. G. R. Paul, 7th infantry.	Mounted rifles and 7th infantry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	263	272	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Buchanan	First Lt. G. Chapin, 7th inf.	7th infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	154	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fernando de Taos...	Major H. H. Sibley, 1st dragoons.	1st dragoons.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	132	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total.....			..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	2,400	2,498	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	..

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT.										ABSENT.				PRESENT AND ABSENT.																		
			Commiss'd officers.					Enlisted men.					Within the department.		Without the department.		Commissioned officers.																		
			Number of companies.	For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension	Total.	For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	General officers.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
		Department staff ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Abercrombie, Minn..	Major H. Day, 2d inf...	2d infantry.....	3	5	..	..	..	5	184	20	8	8	220	2	1	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Randall, Nebraska...	Capt. J. A. Brown, 4th artillery.	4th artillery.....	2	4	1	..	..	5	76	20	5	4	105	1	1	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Laramie, Nebraska...	1st Lt. J. McNab, 10th infantry.	2d dragoons & 10th infantry.	4	6	..	..	..	6	147	25	6	1	179	2	51	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Kearney, Nebraska...	1st Lt. H. B. Livingston, 2d dragoons.	2d dragoons..... ...	1	2	..	..	..	2	46	11	4	4	65	.....	2	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan...	Lt. Col. D. B. Sacket, 2d cavalry.	1st cav., 2d drag'ns, 1st & 2d infantry.	15	21	2	1	..	24	860	75	44	43	1,022	3	47	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Riley, Kansas.....	Bvt. Major H. W. Wessels, 2d infantry.	2d infantry.....	1	2	..	..	..	2	48	17	5	4	74	2	2	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson Barracks, Mo...	Major N. C. Macrae, 3d infantry.	Recruits	..	1	..	..	..	1	10	7	4	1	22	.....	36	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Larned, Kansas.....	Capt. J. Hayden, 2d int.	2d infantry.....	1	2	1	..	..	3	44	17	3	2	66	1	1	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Wise, Kansas.....	Lt. Col. J. Sedgwick, 2d cavalry.	1st cavalry & 10th infantry.	6	8	2	1	..	11	308	45	14	16	383	2	21	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Louis, Mo.....	Capt. J. Totten, 2d art..	2d artillery and recruits.	1	2	..	..	..	2	182	3	7	10	202	.....	3	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo...	Brig. Gen. N. Lyon, vols	2d infantry.....	1	2	..	..	..	2	58	1	6	7	72	1	3	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.....	.....	35	55	6	2	..	63	1,962	291	106	100	2,410	14	168	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Return of the Department of the West—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. No. of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	No. of blank returns on hand.
		Department staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Abercrombie, Minn.	Major H. Day, 2d inf..	2d infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	221	228	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Randall, Nebraska.	Capt. J. A. Brown, 4th artillery.	4th artillery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	106	112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Laramie, Nebraska.	1st Lieut. J. McNab, 10th infantry.	2d dragoons and 10th infantry.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	230	238	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Kearney, Nebraska.	1st Lieut. H. B. Livingston, 2d dragoons.	2d dragoons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Lt Col. D. B. Sacket, 2d cavalry.	1st cav., 2d dragoons, 1st and 2d infantry.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,069	1,096	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Riley, Kansas	Bvt. Major H. W. Wessels, 2d infantry.	2d infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Major N. C. Macrae, 3d infantry.	Recruits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Larned, Kansas	Capt. J. Hayden, 2d inf.	2d infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67	71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Wise, Kansas	Lt. Col. J. Sedgwick, 2d cavalry.	1st cavalry and 10th infantry.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	404	417	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
St. Louis, Mo.	Capt. J. Totten, 2d art.	2d artillery and recruits.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	205	207	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.	Brig. Gen. N. Lyon, vols.	2d infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
	Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,578	2,655	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Return of the Department of Florida, commanded by Colonel Harvey Brown, Second Artillery.

| Posts. | Commanding officer. | Garrison. | PRESENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | ABSENT. | | | | PRESENT AND ABSENT. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Return of the Department of Florida, &c.—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrisons.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
		Department staff...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	..	....	....	....
Key West, Fla	Bvt. Maj. W. H. French, 1st artillery.	1st artillery and 1st infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	301	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Jefferson, Fla..	Bvt. Maj. L. A. Arnold, 2d artillery.	1st and 2d artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	242	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Pickens, Fla...	Col. Harvey Brown, 5th artillery.	Co. A., engs., 1st and 2d art., and 3d inf.	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	878	910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total.....	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,396	1,453	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

Return of the Department of the East, commanded by Brevet Major General John E. Wool.

| Posts. | Commanding officer. | Garrison. | Number of companies. | PRESENT. | | | | | | | | | ABSENT. | | | | PRESENT AND ABSENT. | | | | | | | | |

Return of the Department of the East—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of reg'ts.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
		Department staff...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
West Point, N. Y.....	Col. A. H. Bowman, engineers.	Detachments.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	138	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Schuyler, N. Y...	Second Lieut. Wm. C. Payne, engrs.	Detachments.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Columbus, N. Y..	Bvt. Col. C. F. Smith, 10th infantry.	Recruits.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	403	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Fort Hamilton, N. Y..	First Lieut. J. H. Gilman, 1st artillery.	1st artillery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Camp near Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Capt. G. Granger, 1st infantry.	1st and 8th infantry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	187	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
		Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	745	784	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Return of the Department of Pennsylvania, commanded by Major General Patterson, for the month of June, 1861.

		PRESENT.									ABSENT.				PRESENT AND ABSENT.																		
		Commissioned officers.					Enlisted men.				Within the department.		Without the department.		Commissioned officers.																		
	Number of companies.	For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
Department staff	....	16	....	....	....	16	6	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	....	..	3	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	....	16
Staff of 1st division—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gadwalader commanding	....	4	....	....	....	4	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4
1st. U. S. artillery	2	3	....	....	....	3	147	....	10	2	159	.....	.....	3	8	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Company F, 4th U. S. artillery	1	4	....	....	....	4	104	....	....	....	104	1	6	1	6	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Staff of 1st brigade—Col. George H. Thomas commanding, (staff included in 2d cavalry.)																																
4 companies 2d U. S. cavalry	4	9	....	....	....	9	229	36	8	5	278	4	38	10	10	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	5	5	10
Philadelphia city troop	1	2	....	....	....	2	78	1	1	....	80	.....	4	1	1	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
6th regiment Penn. volunteers	10	31	..	....	1	35	706	2	16	...	724	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	18	35
21st....do	10	36	...	....	....	36	710	3	20	1	734	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	19	36
23d .....do.....do.....	10	34	1	1	...	36	659	10	42	5	716	1	10	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
Staff of 3d brigade—Brig. Gen. Williams commanding	....	4	....	....	....	4	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	.....	.....	4
7th regiment Penn. volunteers	10	28	....	....	....	28	683	....	20	....	703	2	5	...	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	...	...	....
8th .....do .....do.....	10	27	1	1	...	29	582	9	25	2	618	1	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	10	18	33
10th , ...do .....do.....	10	29	...	1	....	30	672	4	23	...	699	.....	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
20th .....do..... do.....	10	33	....	2	....	35	688	12	28	....	728	.....	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
Staff of 4th brigade—Col. Longnecker commanding, (staff included in the regiments.)																																
9th regiment Penn. volunteers	10	29	4	1	1	35	720	....	8	2	730	.....	4	.....	.....	....	...	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
13th .....do.....do.....	10	34	1	1	....	36	640	1	15	....	656	1	41	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37

16th .....do .....do.....	10	30	....	....	..	30	577	5	15	7	634	.....	22	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
Staff of 2d division—Maj. Gen. Kearney commanding	....	3	....	...	....	3	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	4
Staff of 2d brigade—Brig. Gen. Wynkoop commanding	....	3	...	....	...	3	.....	....	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3
1st. regiment Penn. volunteers...	10	36	....	....	....	36	672	22	37	..	730	1	10	.....	2	...	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	20	37
2d .....do.....do.....	10	35	....	....	....	35	651	2	27	3	683	2	40	.....	5	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
3d .....do.....do.....	10	34	....	2	....	36	653	15	51	1	720	1	.....	.....	15	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
Staff of 5th brigade—Brig. General Negley commanding	....	3	...	....	...	3	.....	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3
14th regiment Penn. volunteers..	10	33	....	....	....	33	740	....	....	....	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	10	20	33
15th .....do.....do.....	10	33	....	....	....	33	740	....	...	...	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	10	20	33
24th .....do.... .... do.....	10	33	....	....	....	33	740	....	....	...	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	10	20	33
Staff of 6th brigade—Col. Abercrombie commanding, (staff included in the regiments)	....	1	...	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
1st Wisconsin reg't volunteers...	10	39	....	....	....	39	715	....	38	...	753	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	21	38
4th Connecticut reg't....do.....	10	35	....	1	....	37	847	33	85	3	974	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
11th Penn. reg't.....do.....	10	33	3	1	....	37	652	...	62	3	720	.....	14	.....	.....	....	....	...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
*12th regiment Penn. volunteers†	10	33	....	....	....	33	740	....	....	....	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
*1st regiment Delaware volunteers‡..	10	33	....	....	....	33	740	....	....	...	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
11th Indiana regiment at Cumberland; no report ever received.																															
Independent rangers	1	3	....	..	....	3	74	....	...	....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	...	1	2	3
Total.....	219	747	10	11	2	771	15,865	155	531	34	15,923	15	214	15	47	6	9	1	4	..	4	.	3	..	2	2	..	..	61	70	212	413	783

* Not heard from, considered as hypothecated. † On Northern Central railroad ‡ On Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Return of the Department of Pennsylvania—Continued.

	PRESENT AND ABSENT.											ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN.						MEMORANDA.								
	Enlisted men.											Gain.			Loss.							Horses.		Pieces of artillery.			
	Non-commissioned staff of reg'ts.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last montly return.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
Department staff.....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	5	6	22	.....	....	....	....	....	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Staff of 1st division—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Cadwalader commanding	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st U. S. artillery	....	...	....	8	5	4	3	147	167	173	118	...	57	57	....	2	2	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Company F, 4th U. S. artillery ..	...	..	....	4	4	2	....	98	110	115	48	4	65	69	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	110	....	....	6	....	26
Staff of 1st brigade—Col. George H. Thomas commanding, (staff included in 2d cavalry.)																											
4 companies 2d U. S. cavalry....	....	....	....	9	13	8	4	278	326	343	314	....	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	433	16	....	..	....	....
Philadelphia city troop	...	....	....	4	4	2	....	76	85	88	88	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	80	5	....	....	....	....
6th regiment Penn. volunteers ..	4	..	....	40	40	15	....	625	724	759	792	....	....	....	2	31	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21st.....do.....do.....	4	....	....	38	37	19	...	614	736	773	781	....	....	....	....	5	5	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23d ..... do.....do	4	...	...	38	36	12	...	635	726	763	777	....	....	....	....	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 3d brigade—Brig. Gen. Williams commanding....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7th regiment Penn. volunteers...	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	.....	708	742	.....	....	....	....	....	26	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8th .....do.....do.....	4	...	..	37	40	16	....	.....	726	753	.....	....	....	....	....	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
10th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	40	40	16	..	.....	702	701	716	....	....	....	....	36	36	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	..	....	....	....
20th .....do..... do.....	4	....	...	40	40	20	....	628	732	767	779	..	...	....	....	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Staff of 4th brigade—Col. Longueeker commanding, (staff included in the regiments.)																											

9th regiment Penn. volunteers...	4	....	....	40	40	20	....	633	736	771	778	....	1	1	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	39	49	13	....	593	700	737	773	....	....	....	1	41	42	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....
16th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	40	40	16	....	614	710	748	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 2d division—Maj. Gen. Keim commanding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 2d brigade—Brig. Gen. Wynkoop commanding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st regiment Penn. volunteers...	1	..	..	40	30	16	...	655	742	779	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2d .....do... .....do.....	4	....	....	38	40	20	....	626	728	765	.....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3d .....do ..... do.....	4	....	....	40	39	34	....	618	735	772	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 5th brigade—Brig. General Negley commanding	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14th regiment Penn. volunteers..	2	....	....	40	40	20	....	638	740	773	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15th .....do.....do.....	2	....	....	40	40	20	....	638	740	773	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24th .....do.....do.....	2	...	....	40	40	20	....	638	740	773	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 6th brigade—Col. Abercrombie commanding, (staff included in the regiments.)																											
1st Wisconsin reg't volunteers...	4	....	....	40	40	17	....	652	753	788	789	....	5	5	2	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4th Connecticut reg't....do.....	4	....	....	50	80	....	...	844	977	1,114	.....	....	40	40	....	37	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11th Penn. reg't .....do.....	4	....	....	....	...	....	....	734	738	775	.....	....	....	....	1	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*12th regiment Penn. volunteers† ...	4	....	....	40	40	20	....	640	740	770	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*1st regiment Delaware volunteers‡..	4	....	....	40	40	20	....	640	740	770	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11th Indiana regiment at Cumberland; no report ever received.																											
Independent rangers	..	....	...	4	4	2	..	64	72	77	.....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	71	....	....	800	812	352	7	12,335	16,233	17,188	6,813	4	168	172	9	267	276	1	....	....	....	....	643	21	....	6	....	31

* Not heard from, considered as hypothecated. † On Northern Central railroad. ‡ On Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Hagerstown, Md., June* 28, 1861.

R. PATTERSON, *Major General, Commanding the Department.*

F. J. PORTER, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, commanded by Brig. Gen. Jos. K. Mansfield, United States army, June 27, 1861.

Regiments.	PRESENT. For duty. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Sick. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	In arrest or confinement. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	ABSENT. Detached service. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	With leave. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Without leave. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.
WASHINGTON CITY.																																								
Regular troops.																																								
Department staff	14	42	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	.....	56	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
Battalion 3d U. S. infantry, B, D, G, H, and K	1	9	4	35	9	270	..	..	..	....	1	26	..	..	...	1	1	25	372	382	..	4	....	....	..	10	1	3	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
Battalion 2d U. S. infantry, E and K	1	6	4	15	4	132	..	..	1	....	2	12	..	..	....	..	..	4	173	181	2	1	....	....	..	2	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	4
Company "G," 8th infantry	....	2	..	5	2	65	..	..	..	....	....	6	..	..	....	..	..	4	78	80	..	2	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
Company "I," 1st U. S. infantry	....	2	....	6	1	53	..	..	..	....	....	9	..	..	....	..	..	5	74	76	..	1	...	....	..	5	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
Company "E," 3d U. S. artillery	....	2	....	7	2	96	2	..	..	....	....	3	..	..	....	..	..	1	110	112	..	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
United States Military Academy light battery	....	3	....	5	1	64	..	..	..	....	2	4	..	..	....	..	..	6	82	85	..	*2	....	....	..	*29	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
Companies 2d U. S. cavalry, D and H	2	6	2	....	....	73	2	..	..	....	....	11	..	1	....	..	..	4	92	101	..	4	....	....	..	43	2	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
GARRISON OF FORT WASHINGTON.																																								
Company "D," 1st artillery, and recruiting	....	4	1	6	3	62	1	..	..	....	....	5	..	..	....	..	..	9	87	91	..	1	....	....	..	4	..	2	....	....	..	2	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
Total of regular troops	18	76	11	79	22	815	5	..	1	....	5	76	..	1	....	1	1	53	1,068	1,164	2	15	....	....	..	94	3	5	....	....	..	2	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	6

* On detached service (expedition under command of Colonel C. P. Stone, District of Columbia volunteers) since June 10, 1861.

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	ABSENT.														PRESENT AND ABSENT.		ALTERATIONS.						HORSES.				Remarks.
	Sick.						In arrest or confinement.						Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.	Aggregate yesterday.	Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Dropped.	Re-enlisted.	Joined.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Detached.	Dropped.	
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.																	
WASHINGTON CITY.																													
Regular troops.																													
Department staff	..	..	....	..	..	14	..	..	....	..	..	..	26	34	398	416	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	Battalion 3d infantry. The battalion left the city June 6, 1861, and arrived again June 19, 1861.
Battalion 3d U. S. infantry, B, D, G, H, and K	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	6	10	179	191	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	
Battalion 2d U. S. infantry, E and K	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	2	78	82	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	Battalion 2d infantry. The battalion arrived in the city June 19, 1861.
Company "G," 8th infantry	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	5	6	79	82	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	Company "G," 8th infantry. The company arrived in the city June 19, 1861.
Company "I," 1st U. S. infantry	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	1	1	111	113	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	
Company "E," 3d U. S. artillery	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	31	33	113	118	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	8	28	..	
United States Military Academy light battery	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..	..	31	33	113	118	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	8	28	..	
Companies 2d U. S. cavalry, D and H	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	1	44	51	136	152	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	7	54	..	
GARRISON OF FORT WASHINGTON.																													
Company "D," 1st artillery, and recruiting	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	6	9	93	100	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	
Total of regular troops	1	..	....	..	..	16	..	1	....	..	..	1	119	146	1,187	1,310	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	15	82	..	

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	PRESENT.																		ABSENT.									
	For duty.						Sick.						In arrest or confinement.						Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Detached service.				With leave.			
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.			Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																												
Volunteer troops.																												
5th regiment New York State militia	10	31	14	79	15	536					1	22					1	668	709					18	1	4	2			3
8th regiment New York State militia	6	29	29	128	20	797	1					23						997	1,023			1	1	2						
12th regiment New York State militia	13	33	26	92	22	768						37					8	954	1,000					5	1	2				11
12th regiment New York volunteers	7	29	4	76	17	567				2		58						728	765					2				1	1	
19th regiment New York State militia	7	30	4	73	20	535						42					6	687	724											
18th regiment New York volunteers	8	29	4	69	19	621				8		33					1	755	792			1	1							15
14th regiment New York State militia	13	24	25	59	14	625				1	1	26					4	755	792			1	1							8
14th regiment New York volunteers	7	29	4	76	18	518				1		52					3	672	708			1								7
17th regiment New York volunteers	8	27	7	69	19	630				3		25						755	789											
21st regiment New York volunteers	8	29	4	74	20	595				2	1	32					2	730	767					1		1		1		1
26th regiment New York volunteers	8	30	18	80	20	592						10						728	758											
29th regiment New York volunteers	5	26	3	80	15	619	1			1		9					5	733	764		2				1	1				
37th regiment New York volunteers	8	23	6	65	20	517				14		45						667	70							5				
58th regiment New York volunteers	6	26	3	74	20	568				5		56	1		2		5	748	782		1				1	1				
71st regiment New York State militia	9	23	25	68	16	636				1		27						773	805	2	2			6		92	1		5		15
79th regiment New York State militia	6	29	22	73	17	743				3		21					1	880	918		1			4		20					
1st regiment (New York) Garibaldi Guards	7	32		132	22	516						54					20	874	913											1
9th regiment New York State militia																				*11	*28	*4	56	16	684					
District of Columbia volunteers	3	53	4	127	14	972						76					8	1,207	1,265	*5	*42	*2	*76	*5	*714					97

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	ABSENT. Without leave. Field and staff officers.	Without leave. Commissioned officers.	Without leave. Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Without leave. Non-commissioned officers.	Without leave. Field music.	Without leave. Privates.	Sick. Field and staff officers.	Sick. Commissioned officers.	Sick. Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Sick. Non-commissioned officers.	Sick. Field music.	Sick. Privates.	In arrest or confinement. Field and staff officers.	In arrest or confinement. Commissioned officers.	In arrest or confinement. Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	In arrest or confinement. Non commissioned officers.	In arrest or confinement. Field music.	In arrest or confinement. Privates.	Total enlisted.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.	ALTERATIONS. Aggregate yesterday.	Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Dropped.	Re-enlisted.	Joined.	HORSES. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Detached.	Dropped.	Remarks.
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																																		
Volunteer troops.																																		
5th regiment New York State militia	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	39	701	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Returned from department northeastern Virginia, June 4, 1861.
8th regiment New York State militia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1,000	1,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city May 24, 1861.
12th regiment New York State militia	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	27	978	1,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city April 28, 1861.
12th regiment New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	739	776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city May 30, 1861.
19th regiment New York State militia	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	699	736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 7, 1861.
18th regiment New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19	773	811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 20, 1861.
14th regiment New York State militia	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	775	814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14th regiment New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	72	743	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
17th regiment New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	6	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	41	792	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 23, 1861.
21st regiment New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	735	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 19, 1861.
26th regiment New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	734	772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 22, 1861.
29th regiment New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	740	775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
37th regiment New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	84	740	784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 24, 1861.
38th regiment New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	752	789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 20, 1861.
71st regiment New York State militia	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	138	906	943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city.
79th regiment New York State militia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	42	919	957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 4, 1861.
1st reg't (New York) Garibaldi Guards	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	907	946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city May 31, 1861.
9th regiment New York State militia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*760	*799	760	799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District of Columbia volunteers	..	..	..	2	..	50	..	1	..	1	..	31	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	994	1,042	2,201	2,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* On detached service (expedition under command of Colonel C. P. Stone, District of Columbia volunteers) since June 10, 1861.

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c—Continued.

Regiments.	PRESENT.																		ABSENT.									
	For duty.						Sick.						In arrest or confinement.						Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Detached service.						With leave.			
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.			Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																														
Volunteer troops.																														
1st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*6	*28	*4	*77	*18	*605	....	....	....	....	....	....
25th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers	6	30	21	80	9	590	..	..	1	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	4	728	764	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	1	..	1
26th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers	8	30	6	121	18	762	..	1	3	4	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	3	970	1,009	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
27th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers	8	30	30	130	20	771	..	..	....	....	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	997	1,035	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st regiment Rhode Island detached militia	12	40	28	92	19	986	..	..	....	4	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,156	1,208	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	1	....	1	..	1
2d regiment Rhode Island volunteers	8	33	23	149	20	762	..	..	....	....	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	962	1,003	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
1st regiment New Hampshire volunteers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*9	*26	*24	*73	*20	*526	..	..	....	....	....	....
2d regiment New Hampshire volunteers	8	28	....	....	18	1,014	..	..	....	....	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,077	1,115	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	6
1st regiment Maine volunteers	5	27	..	76	14	522	..	..	2	....	5	2	78	..	..	..	..	..	697	731	....	....	....	1	1	6	..	1	....	....	....	3
2d regiment Maine volunteers	7	27	4	70	9	532	..	3	....	4	1	70	..	..	....	1	..	3	694	731	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	1
3d regiment Maine volunteers	7	28	2	122	14	672	..	2	....	4	1	53	..	..	....	..	..	7	898	935	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	1
4th regiment Maine volunteers	7	27	18	114	18	727	..	1	..	4	1	42	..	..	....	..	..	3	927	962	....	1	....	....	....	15	..	..	..	..	..	1
2d regiment Michigan volunteers	8	27	5	116	18	718	..	..	....	10	..	70	..	1	....	2	..	21	960	996	....	....	....	2	....	10	..	..	....	..	..	....
3d regiment Michigan volunteers	8	27	21	110	17	717	..	..	....	10	3	75	..	..	....	....	..	2	955	990	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	..	6
2d regiment Wisconsin volunteers	9	29	27	129	17	828	..	1	....	....	..	16	..	..	....	..	..	....	1,017	1,056	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	4
1st regiment Massachusetts volunteers	8	28	30	116	17	767	..	2	....	10	1	56	..	..	....	..	..	....	997	1,035	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c—Continued.

Regiments.	ABSENT.												Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	PRESENT AND ABSENT.		ALTERATIONS.						HORSES.			Remarks.
	Without leave.				Sick.				In arrest or confinement.						Total.	Aggregate.	Aggregate yesterday.	Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Dropped.	Re-enlisted.	Joined.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Detached.	Dropped.	
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.											
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																													
Volunteer troops.																													
1st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*764	738	704	738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25th regiment Pennsylvania volunt's.	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	738	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26th regiment Pennsylvania volunt'ss.	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 18, 1861.
27th regiment Pennsylvania volunt'ss.	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	1,001	1,042	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
1st regiment Rhode Island detached militia.	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Left city, as per Special Orders No. 99, Headqrs. army, June 10, '61, and returned again June 19, '61.
2d regiment Rhode Island volunteers.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	965	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 21, 1861.
1st Regiment New Hampshire vols.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*643	*678	643	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2d regiment New Hampshire vols.	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 23, 1861.
1st regiment Maine volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	22	..	..	42	738	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 4, 1861.
2d regiment Maine volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	15	769	747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 1, 1861.
3d regiment Maine volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	11	909	947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 8, 1851.
4th regiment Maine volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	943	979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 20, 1861.
2d regiment Michigan volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	19	19	979	1,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 16, 1861.
3d regiment Michigan volunteers	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	48	49	1,003	1,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 16, 1861.
2d regiment Wisconsin volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	1,022	1,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 24, 1861.
1st regiment Massachusetts volunt's.	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	12	12	1,009	1,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 17, 1861.

* On detached service, (expedition under command of Colonel C. P. Stone, District of Columbia volunteers,) since June 10, 1861.

Return of consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	PRESENT. For duty. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Sick. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers and privates of staff and band	Non commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	In arrest or confinement. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	ABSENT. Detached service. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	With leave. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.
VOLUNTEER GARRISON OF FT. WASHINGTON.																																
2 companies Pennsylvania volunteers	...	6	....	18	2	16	..	..	..	....	....	18	..	..	....	..	..	1	199	205	....	....	...	....	....	2	..	..	...	..	..	5
Total of volunteer troops	248	949	440	2,937	558	22,031	2	18	14	101	12	1,318	..	3	1	6	..	116	27,534	28,754	31	137	37	296	60	2,706	7	21	2	14	1	198
RECAPITULATIONS.																																
Regular troops	18	76	11	79	22	815	5	..	1	....	5	..	76	..	1	....	1	1	53	1,068	1,164	2	15	....	....	....	94	3	5	...	..	..	2
Volunteer troops	248	949	440	2,937	558	22,031	..	2	18	14	101	12	1,318	..	3	1	6	..	116	27,534	28,754	31	137	37	296	60	2,706	7	21	2	14	1	198
Grand aggregate of department	266	1025	451	3,016	580	22,846	5	2	19	14	106	12	1,394	..	4	1	7	1	169	28,602	29,918	36	152	37	296	60	2,800	10	26	2	14	1	200

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	ABSENT.																						PRESENT AND ABSENT.		ALTERATIONS.						HORSES.			Remarks.
	Without leave.						Sick.						In arrest or confinement.																					
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.	Aggregate yesterday.	Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Dropped.	Re-enlisted.	Joined.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Detached.	Dropped.	
VOLUNTEER GARRISON OF FORT WASHINGTON.																																		
2 companies Pennsylvania volunteers	..	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	7	8	206	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total of volunteers	..	3	....	9	..	270	1	3	2	20	1	224	..	..	....	1	..	19	3,890	4,096	31,424	32,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RECAPITULATIONS.																																		
Regular troops	..	..	....	..	..	6	1	..	....	..	..	16	..	1	....	..	..	1	119	146	1,187	1,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Volunteer troops	..	3	....	9	..	270	1	3	2	20	1	224	..	..	....	1	..	19	3,890	4,096	31,424	32,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand aggregate of department	..	3	....	9	..	276	2	3	2	20	1	240	..	1	....	1	..	50	4,009	4,242	32,611	34,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD,
Brig. General, commanding the Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1861.

THEO. TALBOT, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July* 4, 1861.

SIR: When the change of administration took place, in March last, the Navy Department was organized on a peace establishment. Such vessels as were in condition for service were chiefly on distant stations, and those which constituted the home squadron were most of them in the Gulf of Mexico. Congress had adjourned without making provision for any extraordinary emergency, and the appropriations for naval purposes indicated that only ordinary current expenses were anticipated.

Extraordinary events which have since transpired have called for extraordinary action on the part of the government, demanding a large augmentation of the naval force, and the recall of almost the whole of our foreign squadrons for service on our own coasts.

The total number of vessels in the navy, of all classes, on the 4th of March was ninety, carrying, or designed to carry, about 2,415 guns.

Excluding vessels on the stocks, those unfinished, those used as stationary storeships and receiving ships, and those considered inexpedient to repair, the available force was:

1 ship-of-the-line	84	guns.
8 frigates	400	do.
20 sloops	406	do.
3 brigs	16	do.
3 storeships	7	do.
6 steam frigates	212	do.
5 first-class steam sloops	90	do.
4 first-class side-wheel steamers	46	do.
8 second-class steam sloops	45	do.
5 third-class screw steamers	28	do.
4 second-class side-wheel steamers	8	do.
2 steam tenders	4	do.
69	1,346	

Of this force the following were in commission, the remainder being in ordinary, dismantled, &c.

2 frigates	100	guns.
11 sloops	232	do.

3 storeships	-	7 guns.
1 screw frigate	-	12 do.
5 first-class steam sloops	-	90 do.
3 side-wheel steamers	-	35 do.
8 second-class steam sloops	-	45 do.
5 third-class screw steamers	-	28 do.
3 side-wheel steamers	-	5 do.
1 steam tender	-	1 do.
24		555

These vessels had a complement, exclusive of officers and marines, of about 7,600 men, and nearly all of them were on foreign stations. The home squadron consisted of twelve vessels, carrying 187 guns and about 2,000 men. Of this squadron, only four small vessels, carrying twenty-five guns and about 280 men, were in northern ports.

With so few vessels in commission on our coast, and our crews in distant seas, the department was very indifferently prepared to meet the exigency that was rising. Every movement was closely watched by the disaffected, and threatened to precipitate measures that the country seemed anxious to avoid. Demoralization prevailed among the officers, many of whom, occupying the most responsible positions, betrayed symptoms of that infidelity which has dishonored the service. But while so many officers were unfaithful, the crews, to their honor be it recorded, were true and reliable, and have maintained, through every trial and under all circumstances, their devotion to the Union and the flag. Unfortunately, however, few comparatively of these gallant men were within the call of the department at that eventful period. They, as well as the ships, were abroad.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

The sloop-of-war Cumberland, the flag-ship of Commodore Pendergrast, arrived opportunely in the Chesapeake on the 23d of March; and as this was the only vessel of any considerable capacity in these waters that was manned, I detained her at Norfolk to await events that were gradually developing in Virginia and the adjoining States.

The navy yard at Norfolk, protected by no fortress or garrison, has always been a favored depot with the government. It was filled with arms and munitions, and several ships were in the harbor, dismantled and in ordinary, and in no condition to be moved, had there been men to move them. There were, however, no seamen there or on home stations to man these vessels, or even one of them of the larger class, and any attempt to withdraw them, or either of them, without a crew, would, in the then sensitive and disturbed condition of the public mind, have betrayed alarm and distrust, and been likely to cause difficulty.

Apprehensive, however, that action might be necessary, the commandant of the yard was, early in April, advised of this feeling, and cautioned to extreme vigilance and circumspection. These admoni-

tions were, a few days later, repeated to Commodore McCauley. This commandant, whose patriotism and fidelity were not doubted, was surrounded by officers in whom he placed confidence; but most of them, as events soon proved, were faithless to the flag and the country.

On the 10th of April, Commodore McCauley was ordered to put the shipping and public property in condition to be moved and placed beyond danger, should it become necessary; but in doing this he was warned to take no steps that could give needless alarm. The steam frigate Merrimack could, it was believed, were her machinery in order, be made available in this emergency, not only to extricate herself, but the other shipping in the harbor. Not knowing, however, who could be confided in to take charge of her, a commander and two engineers were detailed to proceed to Norfolk for that purpose. Two days after, on the 12th of April, the department directed that the Merrimack should be prepared to proceed to Philadelphia with the utmost despatch. It was stated that to repair the engine and put it in working condition would require four weeks. Discrediting this report, the engineer-in chief was ordered to proceed forthwith in person, and attend to the necessary preparations.

On the 16th April the commandant was directed to lose no time in placing armament on board the Merrimack; to get the Plymouth and Dolphin beyond danger; to have the Germantown in a condition to be towed out, and to put the more valuable public property, ordnance, stores, &c., on shipboard, so that they could, at any moment, be moved beyond danger.

Such was the energy and despatch of the engineer-in-chief, that on the 16th the department was advised by the commandant of the yard that on the 17th the Merrimack would be ready for temporary service; but when, on the afternoon of that day, the engineer-in-chief reported her ready for steam, Commodore McCauley refused to have her fired up. Fires were, however, built early the next morning, and at 9 o'clock the engines were working, engineers, firemen, &c., on board, but the commandant still refused to permit her to be moved, and in the afternoon gave directions to draw the fires. The cause of this refusal to move the Merrimack has no explanation other than that of misplaced confidence in his junior officers who opposed it.

As soon as this fatal error was reported to the department, orders were instantly issued to Commodore Paulding to proceed forthwith to Norfolk, with such officers and marines as could be obtained, and take command of all the vessels afloat on that station; to repel force by force, and prevent the ships and public property, at all hazards, from passing into the hands of the insurrectionists. But when that officer reached Norfolk, on the evening of Saturday the 20th, he found that the powder magazine had already been seized, and that an armed force had commenced throwing up batteries in the vicinity. The commandant of the yard, after refusing to permit the vessels to be moved on Thursday, and omitting it on Friday, ordered them to be scuttled on Saturday evening, and they were sinking when Commodore Paulding with the force under his command arrived at Norfolk.

This officer, knowing that to sink the ships would be only a temporary deprivation to the insurgents, who would, when in full possession of the place, again have them afloat, ordered the torch to be applied to the sinking ships. Pursuant to instructions, he also destroyed, so far as he was able with his limited force, the public property in the yard before abandoning the place.

The Cumberland was towed down the river and passed, after some little delay, over the obstructions that had been sunk in the channel to prevent her removal.

This unfortunate calamity at Norfolk not only deprived the government of several vessels, but of a large amount of ordnance and stores which had there accumulated. In preventing the shipping and property from passing into the hands of the insurgents who had gathered in considerable force in that vicinity under General Talliaferro, Commodore Paulding, the officers and those under them, performed their duty, and carried out, so far as was in their power, the wishes of the government and the instructions of the department.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.

The demonstration at Norfolk was but one of a series of measures that occurred at that juncture. Simultaneously with it, Baltimore appeared in insurrection, and by force and violence destroyed the railroad communication and cut off mail and telegraphic facilities between the seat of government and the States north. In this crisis it became necessary to act with promptness and vigor. There could be neither hesitation nor delay when the government and the country were imperilled, and the department took measures accordingly.

Believing that the emergency not only justified but absolutely required that all the public armed vessels should be forthwith completed and equipped for service, orders were given to that effect, and in addition thereto the commandants of the navy yards in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were directed to purchase or charter, arm, equip, and man steamers which upon examination might be found fit, or easily convertible into armed vessels suitable for the public service, in order to support the government and enforce the laws.

To carry into effect the proclamations whereby communication with the ports of the insurgent States was interdicted, and an embargo or blockade declared, it became necessary to concentrate almost all the naval force of the country upon the Atlantic coast, at and south of the Chesapeake bay and in the Gulf of Mexico. This extensive line of sea-board, embracing an extent of nearly three thousand miles, with its numerous harbors and inlets, was deemed too extensive for a single command, and the naval force to carry into effect the proclamation and execute the laws has consequently been arranged into two squadrons. The command of the first of them, the Atlantic squadron, has been confided to Flag-Officer Silas H. Stringham, and the second, or Gulf squadron, is under command of Flag-Officer William Mervine.

Before either of these gentlemen could appear on the station assigned him, Flag-Officer Pendergrast, in command of the home squadron, established non-intercourse, and gave notice to foreigners of an embargo or effective blockade, at Hampton Roads, on the 30th of April. It is due to this officer to say that he has rendered essential and active service not only before but after the arrival of his senior on that station.

Flag-Officer Stringham reached Hampton Roads with the Minnesota, his flag ship, on the 13th of May, and entered upon his duties with such force as the department in so brief a period was able to place at his disposal; and illegal commerce by the insurgents, in disregard of national laws, is almost entirely suppressed.

The Niagara, which arrived at Boston from Japan on the 24th of April, was immediately despatched to New York for necessary repairs, before proceeding off Charleston harbor, whither her energetic commander was directed and promptly repaired, to prevent illegal commerce from that port. In the meantime, information reached the department of large shipments of arms and munitions of war in Europe, destined for New Orleans and Mobile. Believing it of primary importance that this shipment should, if possible, be intercepted, and its landing prevented, Captain McKean was directed to proceed to the Gulf for that purpose; and the Harriet Lane was ordered to Charleston to take the place of the Niagara before that port.

Flag-Officer Mervine left Boston in the Mississippi in advance of his flag-ship the Colorado, and arrived in the Gulf on the 8th of June. Previous to his arrival an embargo or blockade of the Mississippi river, and some of the principal ports on the Gulf had been commenced, and has been since vigorously maintained and enforced.

As the Constitution declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another," and also that "no State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States"—and as in several of the States the insurgents had, in utter disregard and violation of these express provisions of the Constitution and the laws, assumed to give a preference by unauthorized regulations of commerce or revenue to the ports of certain States over the ports of other States, and had assumed, without consent of the Congress, to lay imposts or duties on imports and exports, and that, too, not for the use of the Treasury of the United States, but to deprive it of revenue, it became a duty of paramount necessity, acting under the express authority of the act of 1807 authorizing the use of the navy in "causing the laws to be executed," to suppress, by an armed naval force before the principal ports, these illegal and unconstitutional proceedings; to assert the supremacy of the Federal laws, and to prevent any preference, by commercial regulation, to the ports of any of the States.

In carrying into effect these principles, and in suppressing the attempts to evade and resist them, and in order to maintain the Constitution and execute the laws, it became necessary to interdict com-

merce at those ports where duties could not be collected, the laws maintained and executed, and where the officers of the government were not tolerated or permitted to exercise their functions. In performing this domestic municipal duty, the property and interests of foreigners became to some extent involved in our home questions, and with a view of extending to them every comity that the circumstances would justify, the rules of blockade were adopted, and, as far as practicable, made applicable to the cases that occurred under this embargo or non-intercourse of the insurgent States. The commanders of the squadrons were directed to permit the vessels of foreigners to depart within fifteen days, as in cases of actual effective blockade, and their vessels were not to be seized unless they attempted, after having been once warned off, to enter an interdicted port in disregard of such warning.

The questions presented under this extraordinary conjuncture of affairs were novel, and, not having been in all their extent anticipated by our laws, some further penal legislation, especially in relation to the law of forfeiture, may be needed to meet the exigency and render the government more effective.

STEAM GUNBOATS AND SLOOPS.

The necessity of an augmentation of our navy in order to meet the crisis, aid in suppressing insurrection, and assist in causing the laws to be executed at all the ports, was immediately felt, and a class of vessels different in some respects from any that were in the service, to act as sentinels on the coast, was required. On the spur of the moment transport steamers were secured; but, though made capable of sustaining a small armament, they were not such vessels as would perform continuous duty off the harbors in all weathers. They will, it is believed, answer a temporary purpose for the summer months, but a stronger and different description of vessel is necessary for the autumn and winter. The department, besides purchasing, has, therefore, contracted for the building of twenty-three gunboats, each of about five hundred tons burden; and has made preliminary arrangements for several larger and fleeter vessels, which shall not only aid in preventing illegal commerce, but be made particularly serviceable in suppressing depredations on that which is legal. Both of these classes are of sizes inferior to the sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress.

The department, in carrying the order of the last session into effect, directed the construction of two vessels at each of the four yards, making eight instead of seven to be built. In consequence of the great activity and heavy demands at all the yards to equip and prepare every available vessel for service, the construction of these sloops has been retarded, but is now being prosecuted with vigor, and we may expect they will be completed at the earliest possible period.

The authority for these purchases and contracts is to be found in the necessities and condition of the country and the times. The action

of the department may require the sanction of Congress to give it validity. If it shall be asserted that an error has been committed in thus providing for the wants of the service and the government, a much greater error would have been committed, it is believed, in the omission to have made such provision under the existing necessities.

VESSELS IN SERVICE.

Of the 69 vessels, carrying 1,346 guns, herein before mentioned as available for service on the 4th of March last, the sloop Levant has been given up as lost in the Pacific; the steamer Fulton was seized at Pensacola; and one frigate, two sloops, and one brig were burnt at Norfolk. These vessels carried 172 guns. The other vessels destroyed at Norfolk were considered worthless, and are not included in the list of available vessels.

These losses left at the disposal of the department 62 vessels, carrying 1,174 guns, all of which are now, or soon will be, in commission, with the exception of the—

Vermont, ship-of-the-line	84
Brandywine, frigate	50
Decatur, sloop, at San Francisco	16
John Hancock, steam tender, at San Francisco	3

There has been recently added to the navy, by purchase, 12 steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each, and three sailing vessels. There have been chartered nine steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each. By these additions the naval force in commission has been increased to 82 vessels, carrying upwards of 1,100 guns, and with a complement of about 13,000 men, exclusive of officers and marines. There are also several steamboats and other small craft which are temporarily in the service of the department.

Purchases of sailing ships have been made for transporting coals to the steamers that are performing duty as sentinels before the principal harbors. It would be inexpedient and attended with much loss of time, as well as great additional expense, to compel the steamers when short of fuel to leave their stations and proceed to the nearest depot, distant in most cases several hundred miles, to obtain a supply. In the absence of any proper or suitable stations or buildings for storing coals, hulks have been provided, to be anchored at some convenient place for the use of the squadron.

The squadron on the Atlantic coast, under the command of Flag-Officer S. H. Stringham, consists of 22 vessels, 296 guns, and 3,300 men.

The squadron in the Gulf, under the command of Flag-Officer William Mervine, consists of 21 vessels, 282 guns and 3,500 men.

Additions have been made to each of the squadrons, of two or three small vessels that have been captured and taken into the service. The steamers Pawnee and Pocahontas, and the flotilla under the late

Commander Ward, with several steamboats in charge of naval officers, have been employed on the Potomac river, to prevent communication with that portion of Virginia which is in insurrection. Great service has been rendered by this armed force, which has been vigilant in intercepting supplies, and in protecting transports and supply-vessels in their passage up and down the Potomac.

The flotilla on the 27th ultimo met with a serious and sad loss in the death of its gallant commander, James H. Ward, who died at his post, while covering the retreat of his men from the assault of an overpowering number of rebel enemies. In the death of Commander Ward the navy has lost a brave officer, who has enriched it by military and scientific contributions, served it faithfully in varied spheres, and promised much for it in the future.

The squadron in the Pacific, under the command of Flag-Officer John B. Montgomery, consists of 6 vessels, 82 guns, and 1,000 men.

The West India squadron is under the command of Flag-Officer G. J. Pendergrast, who has been temporarily on duty, with his flag-ship, the Cumberland, at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, since the 23d of March. He will, at an early day, transfer his flag to the steam frigate Roanoke, and proceed southward, having in charge our interests on the Mexican and Central American coasts, and in the West India islands.

The East India, Mediterranean, Brazil, and African squadrons, excepting one vessel of each of the two latter, have been recalled.

The return of these vessels will add to the force for service in the Gulf and on the Atlantic coast about 200 guns and 2,500 men.

RESIGNATION AND DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

Since the 4th of March two hundred and fifty-nine officers of the navy have resigned their commissions or been dismissed from the service. This diminution of officers, at a time when the force was greatly enlarged, and when the whole naval armament of the country was put in requisition, has compelled the department to send many of our public vessels to sea without a full complement of officers. To some extent this deficiency has been supplied by gentlemen formerly connected with the navy, who had retired to civil pursuits in peaceable times, but who, in the spirit of true patriotism, came promptly forward in the hour of their country's peril and made voluntary tender of their services to sustain the flag and the country. The department gladly availed itself of the tender thus patriotically made, and received these gentlemen into the service in the capacity of acting lieutenants. The alacrity with which they presented themselves for duty in any position the government might assign them, when others who had been the trusted and honored recipients of government favors were deserting the standard, was no less honorable to them than to the profession which they adorned and the country which they loved.

ENLISTMENT OF SEAMEN.

The authorized increase of enlistment and the immediate establishment of naval rendezvous at all the principal seaports, with an abbre-

viation of the term of enlistment, enabled the department to recruit a sufficient number of seamen to man the vessels added to the service with almost as much rapidity as they could be prepared, armed, and equipped. Only one or two ships have experienced any detention for want of a crew, and none beyond two or three days. At no period of our history has the naval force had so great and rapid an increase, and never have our seamen come forward with more alacrity and zeal to serve the country.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval School and public property at Annapolis attracted the attention of the disloyal and disaffected about the period when the conspiracy culminated. Some demonstrations were made towards seizing the property, and also the frigate Constitution, which had been placed at Annapolis, in connexion with the school, for the benefit of the youths who were being educated for the public service. Prompt measures rescued the frigate and government property from desecration and plunder, and the young men, under the superintendence and guidance of Captain Blake, contributed, in no small degree, to the result. As it was impossible, in the then existing condition of affairs in Annapolis and in Maryland, to continue the school at that point, and as the valuable public property was in jeopardy, it became necessary to remove the institution elsewhere. Newport, Rhode Island, presented many advantages, and the War Department tendered Fort Adams for the temporary occupation of the students, which was at once accepted, and the school, with the frigate and other public property, were removed thither. Although the numbers at the school are reduced by the resignation of nearly every student from the insurrectionary region, and a call of the elder classes to active professional duty, the younger classes that remain form a nucleus to re-establish and give vitality to the institution.

Some legislation will be necessary, not only in relation to what has been done, but with a view to the future continued success of the school, which has already accomplished so much towards the efficiency and elevation of the navy. By the existing law the appointment of students can be made only upon recommendation of the member of Congress from the district in which the applicant resides, and in case he omits to make selection of a suitable person there is no way provided to fill the vacancy. In consequence of this regulation the school has not its authorized number, for nearly one-third of the districts neglect or refuse to be represented at the academy, and there is no legal way of supplying this deficiency from other districts, although the applications are numerous.

Congress must provide for this deficit, and it is, moreover, worthy of consideration whether for a period, at least, the numbers in the school should not be increased, until a full complement of officers is supplied.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In the ordnance branch of the service there has been great activity, and the works at the navy yard in this city have been in constant operation, day and night, to meet, as far as was possible, the extraordinary demands that have been made. When the late commandant of the Washington yard, on the 22d of April, declined further connexion with the government, and was dismissed the service, it was believed the true interest of the country would be promoted by placing the yard and foundry in charge of the efficient and capable officer whose reputation in connexion with ordnance is national. If his rank did not, according to usage, entitle him to the position, his merit did. To obviate difficulty, and place that branch of the service in proper working condition, I would recommend that there be appointed an officer, to be known as the Director of Ordnance, who shall, under the department, have the immediate supervision of the manufacture, description, and supply, of ordnance for the navy, in all its details.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory, for many years under the superintendence of an officer who had gained distinguished reputation in connexion with the institution, was abandoned by him in a very abrupt manner on the 20th of April. On receiving intelligence that he had, without previous intimation of his intention, deserted the post that had been confided to him, a gentlemen eminently adapted to the place, who had, moreover, been early identified with the Observatory, was at once placed in the position. It gives me pleasure to say that in many respects the change has been an improvement, while I trust that neither the country nor the cause of science will experience any detriment therefrom.

THE NAVY RATION.

A change or modification of the law regulating the navy ration seems necessary to meet the existing condition of things. Nearly the whole of the present naval strength of the country is employed on a particular service, which extends along the coast, an effective force being stationed at each of the principal harbors. It is important that the vessels should remain on duty at their stations as long as possible, to guard the coast and prevent illegal commerce. That they may do this satisfactorily, it is essential that the crews have frequent supplies of fresh provisions and other necessaries conducive to health. The department has already so far innovated as to send forward a cargo of fresh supplies, and it proposes to continue thus to supply the crews of the squadron until the insurrection is suppressed. Provisions and stores will in this manner be despatched with supplies of all kinds that may be required for the subsistence and health of the crews. Communication with each of the principal stations will be established by these

despatch boats, which will carry to and receive from the squadrons letters, convey recruits, bring home invalids, and while performing these services will also discharge coast guard duty.

ACTING PAYMASTERS.

The additional number of vessels employed called for additional paymasters beyond the number limited by law, and the department, under the existing necessity, appointed acting paymasters. Where this appointment has been necessary it has usually been connected with that of captain's clerk, who has been required to give bonds for the money and property entrusted to his hands, and his confidential relations with his commander have been such that it has been deemed a further security. I would recommend that there be an increase of the corps of paymasters, or perhaps it may be well to have a class of assistant paymasters at a less compensation and with less responsibility. The minor appointment may be made a preliminary step to the more important office of paymaster.

INCREASE OF SURGEONS.

An increase of the number of surgeons and assistant surgeons is also recommended, in conformity with the suggestions of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. A copy of his report is herewith transmitted. The deficiencies that at present exist will doubtless soon be filled, but the full complement allowed by the existing law is inadquate to the present requirements of the service.

INCREASE OF THE MARINE CORPS.

It became necessary to enlarge the marine corps in order that it should correspond in some degree with the general increase of other branches of the service. Under the authority of the act of Congress of 1819, two additions have been made to this corps, which now consists of 2,500 privates, but the officers, except the force composing the staff, remain the same in point of numbers as when the corps consisted of but 1,000 men. This number is altogether insufficient, and it is therefore recommended that there be an additional number created, and if the session is sufficiently prolonged, an entire reorganization of the corps may be expedient.

MASTERS AND MASTERS' MATES.

There has been, from necessity, a large number of acting masters and masters' mates appointed from the commercial marine to meet the wants of the service. These officers, generally of great experience and intelligence, and occupying the highest position in the merchant service, have voluntarily come forward and offered themselves for useful duty on board our public vessels, where they are contributing to the efficiency of the navy.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS OR FLOATING BATTERIES.

Much attention has been given within the last few years to the subject of floating batteries, or iron-clad steamers. Other governments, and particularly France and England, have made it a special object in connexion with naval improvements; and the ingenuity and inventive faculties of our own countrymen have also been stimulated by recent occurrences toward the construction of this class of vessels. The period is perhaps not one best adapted to heavy expenditures by way of experiment and the time and attention of some of those who are most competent to investigate and form correct conclusions on this subject are otherwise employed. I would, however, recommend the appointment of a proper and competent board to inquire into and report in regard to a measure so important; and it is for Congress to decide whether, on a favorable report, they will order one or more iron-clad steamers, or floating batteries, to be constructed, with a view to perfect protection from the effects of present ordnance at short range, and make an appropriation for that purpose.

It is nearly twenty years since a gentleman of New Jersey, possessing wealth and talent, projected the construction of a floating battery, and the government aided the work by a liberal appropriation. The death of this gentleman a few years since interrupted the prosecution of this experiment, and application has been recently made by his surviving brother, the authorities of New Jersey, and others, for additional means to carry it forward to completion. The amount asked is of such magnitude as to require special investigation by a competent board, who shall report as to the expediency and practicability of the experiment before so large an expenditure should be authorized.

INCREASE IN CLERICAL FORCE.

An increase of the clerical force of the department is indispensable, and its organization may be in some respects modified and improved. The present session having been called for special purposes, it may be deemed inexpedient to enter upon general legislation; but the greatly increased labor renders it necessary that there should be a temporary increase of clerks, and I would, in this connexion, and as a part of this improvement and addition, recommend an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on whom might be devolved many of the details that now occupy no inconsiderable portion of the time of the Secretary, and from which he might be relieved.

UNITED STATES SLOOP LEVANT.

The Levant sloop-of-war, Commander Wm. E. Hunt, of the Pacific squadron, sailed from Panama in May, 1860, for the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of inquiring, at the suggestion of the Department of State, into the disbursement at those islands of the fund for the relief of destitute American seamen. She reached her destina-

tion safely, and the investigations were conducted by Commander Hunt at the ports of Honolulu, Lahaina, and Hilo. The last official intelligence received by the department from the Levant was a communication from Commander Hunt, dated Hilo, September 3, 1860. He expected to take his departure in a short time for Panama. Not arriving at that port by January, Flag-Officer Montgomery despatched the steamers Saranac and Wyoming in search of her. The latter visited the Sandwich Islands and various localities on the route, making every possible inquiry for her. But no tidings of her were obtained, although it was definitely ascertained that she had sailed from Hilo on the 18th of September, 1860, direct for Panama. All hopes for her safety have long since been abandoned, and it now devolves on Congress, as in previous instances, to make such legislation as may be just and proper for the benefit of the families of the lamented officers and crew who perished with her.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.

The following captures of vessels engaged in the slave trade have been made since those mentioned in the last annual report of this department:

Bark Cora, captured on the coast of Africa, September 26, 1860, by the United States sloop Constellation, Captain J. S. Nicholas, with a cargo of 705 Africans, 694 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

Brig Bonita, captured on the coast of Africa, October 10, 1860, by the United States steamer San Jacinto, Captain T. A. Dornin, with a cargo of 750 Africans on board, 616 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

Brig Tuccoa, captured on the coast of Cuba, December 20, 1860, by the United States steamer Mohawk, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. M. Craven.

Bark Mary Kimball, captured on the coast of Cuba, December 21, 1860, by the United States steamer Mohawk, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. M. Craven.

Ship Nightingale, captured on the coast of Africa, April 21, 1861, by the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, Commander Alfred Taylor, with 961 Africans on board, 801 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

The Cora and Nightingale were sent to New York; the Bonita to Charleston, and subsequently to Savannah; and the Tuccoa and Mary Kimball to Key West, and delivered into the custody of the proper officers.

CONCLUSION.

In discharging the duties that pertain to this department, and which have devolved upon it during the brief period it has been intrusted to my hands, I have shrunk from no responsibilities; and if, in some instances, the letter of the law has been transcended, it was because the public necessities required it. To have declined the exer-

cise of any powers but such as were clearly authorized and legally defined, when the government and the country were assailed and their existence endangered, would have been an inexcusable wrong and a cowardly omission. When, therefore, the navy was called into requisition to assist not only in maintaining the Constitution and to help execute the laws, but to contribute in upholding the government itself against a great conspiracy, I did not hesitate, under your direction, to add to its strength and efficiency by chartering, purchasing, building, equipping, and manning vessels, expanding the organization and accepting the tender of services from patriotic individuals, although there may be no specific legal enactment for some of the authority that has been exercised.

Submitted herewith are supplemental estimates from the several bureaus to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year just closed, and for the year ending June 30, 1862.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amount in the aggregate to $13,168,675 86. The estimates now submitted amount to $30,609,520 29. For a detailed statement of these estimates I refer to the reports of the chiefs of the bureaus.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy, July 4, 1861.

No. 1. Estimates Bureau of Yards and Docks.
No. 2. Estimates Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
No. 3. Estimates Bureau of Construction, &c.
No. 4. Estimates Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
No. 5. Estimates Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
No. 6. Estimates of the Marine Corps.
No. 7. Summary statement of estimates.

No. 1.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 17, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to the directions contained in your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit herewith supplemental estimates of the probable amounts required for the public service for the remainder of the current fiscal year and for the year ending June 30, 1862, in addition to what has already been appropriated, so far as pertains to this bureau.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SMITH.

Hon. GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

A supplemental estimate of the probable amounts required for improvements and repairs, as well as for "Contingent," at the several navy yards, for the remainder of the current fiscal year and for the year ending June 30, 1862, not embraced in existing appropriations, and which it is proposed to submit at the approaching special session of Congress.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

To commence machine shop and smithery	$20,000
For quay wall and boat landing	12,000
For repairs of all kinds	10,000
	42,000

BOSTON.

For completing machine shop	$25,000
For machinery for machine shop	68,700
For drain from main entrance to low-water mark	600

For masting-sheers at east end of the yard	$3,500
For repairing machinery of rope-walk	20,000
For repairing coal-shed wharf	29,300
For painting buildings	7,000
	154,100
For the purchase of property adjoining the yard	100,000
	254,100

NEW YORK.

For hoisting apparatus for provision stores	$4,650
For dredging channels	20,000
For repairs of dry dock	6,000
For water pipes, hydrants, &c	2,500
For floor for mould-loft	1,200
For bilge blocks for dry dock	3,000
For removing small shears	1,000
For new derrick, including foundation	21,988
For floor to third story of machine shop, and columns to support	3,000
For railroad through new store, &c	2,500
For caisson to launching ways	8,541
For addition to lyceum	3,994
For repairs of all kinds	28,430
	106,803

PHILADELPHIA.

For extension of storehouses	$25,000
For repairs of floating dock	40,000
	65,000
For the purchase of two lots on the south side of the yard	100,000
	165,000

WASHINGTON.

For repairs of all kinds	$44,447

MARE ISLAND.

For machinery for machine shop	$60,000
For completing officers' houses 7 and 9	15,000
For repairs of floating dock, and other repairs in the yard	90,000
	165,000

RECAPITULATION.

For navy yard at Portmouth, N. H.	$42,000
For navy yard at Boston	254,100
For navy yard at New York	106,803
For navy yard at Philadelphia	165,000
For navy yard at Washington	44,447
For navy yard at Mare Island	165,000
Total for navy yards	777,350

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

For the extension of main sewer	$800

CONTINGENT.

For contingent expenses at the several navy yards on account of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in addition to what has already been appropriated for the various objects enumerated, to meet the extraordinary demands on this appropriation for the remainder of the current and the next fiscal years	$198,300

JOSEPH SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *June* 17, 1861.

No. 2.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
Navy Department, June 21, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 1st instant, I transmit supplemental estimates for such objects as come under the cognizance of the bureau.

I beg leave to remind you that, besides the increased demand for ordnance equipment and stores, the very heavy losses in material the government has sustained have necessarily called for a very unusual expenditure to meet the probable wants of the service.

These estimates, though large, are not intended to meet contingencies; and I am of opinion that, with the uncertainties of war before us, at least 25 per cent. should be added to cover emergencies and unavoidable omissions.

I beg leave also to suggest that the power of transfer from one appropriation to another should be required of Congress by you, in order that no embarrassing delay may take place in cases where the unexpected exhaustion of a specific appropriation may render it expe-

dient to borrow from another which circumstances may render less important.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Estimates of sums required to meet deficiencies in the appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

For cannon	$8,000 00
For gun-carriages, rope, blocks, &c	8,000 00
For projectiles	13,000 00
For boat and field guns	5,000 00
For laboratory stores, tanks, sights, locks, and screws	18,000 00
For powder	18,000 00
For labor at yards, besides that included in cost of articles	20,000 00
For freight, transportation, telegraphing, printing, and contingent of all kinds	10,000 00
	100,000 00

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

A. A. HARWOOD.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

JUNE 21, 1861.

Estimates of the probable expenditures under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, in addition to the sums appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

For cannon	$700,000 00
For gun-carriages, rope, and blocks	500,000 00
For projectiles	500,000 00
For powder	500,000 00
For boat and field guns	200,000 00
For laboratory stores, powder-tanks, sights, locks, elevating screws, &c	250,000 00
For labor at yards, besides that included in cost of articles	120,000 00
For freight, transportation, telegraphing, printing, and contingent of all kinds	60,000 00
For small arms of all kinds, including swords	500,000 00
For all other articles of ordnance stores and equipments	250,000 00
	3,580,000 00

The following appropriations are recommended:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

For building a powder-boat	$400 00
For laying a track for a hand-car between the magazine and the wharf	1,000 00
	1,400 00

BOSTON, MASS.

For boats for gun-carriage shop	$500 00
For repairs of magazine and shell houses at Chelsea, and for building a house for watchman	4,000 00
For repairs of ordnance stores, shell house in the yard, and gun skids	1,500 00
For pay of four watchmen at the magazine	1,840 00
	7,840 00

NEW YORK.

For machinery for the ordnance building, to carry on necessary work	$2,500 00
For building a machine shop	50,000 00
For machinery for same	30,000 00
For repairs of all kinds	4,300 00
	86,800 00

PHILADELPHIA.

For shot beds and gun skids	$700 00
For building a small magazine in the navy yard for extraordinary occasions	700 00
	1,400 00

WASHINGTON.

For extension of ordnance buildings	$60,000 00

OBSERVATORY.

Submitted by the superintendent, for the naval appropriation bill: that the unexpended sum in the treasury appropriated by the act approved March 3, 1859, for printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, be, and is hereby, appropriated for the preparation of, and printing and pub-

lication of, the results of hydrographical surveys, astronomical and other observations, made at the Naval Observatory.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

A. A. HARWOOD,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

JUNE 21, 1861.

No. 3.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., June 24, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 1st instant, it is respectfully submitted that for the supplemental estimate of the probable expenditures for the naval service for the remainder of the current fiscal year, coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, there will be required as follows:

For the pay of officers and men the sum of $339,200 is required.

For the charter of vessels, their purchase, fitting for war service, reservations due on existing contracts, the fitting out of ships-of-war not included in the estimate for the current fiscal year, the sum of $3,866,000 is required.

For the completion of the seven steam screw sloops-of-war and one side-wheel steamer authorized by the act of Congress approved April 12, 1858, the sum of $91,439 82 is required, being the amount that was asked for the last year, but which was not then appropriated.

The further estimates of the probable expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, in addition to the appropriation already made, are as follows:

For the pay of officers and men to be called into special service under the proclamation of the President, the sum of $6,840,000 will be required.

For the completion of the seven steam screw sloops-of-war, authorized by the act of Congress approved February 21, 1861, the sum of $1,600,000 will be required.

For the charter of steamers and vessels for war purposes and transportation, the purchase of additional steamers and transports, building steam screw gun-boats and armed express steamers, repairs of steam machinery, wear and tear of sailing and steam vessels and expenses connected therewith, the sum of $8,575,000 it is estimated will be required.

For the purchase of fuel, with transportation and other expenses, the sum of $1,080,000 it is estimated will be required.

For the purchase of hemp and cordage for the navy, the sum of $300,000 is estimated.

For advertising in newspapers, postage on public letters, wharfage,

dockage, rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, packing boxes, promiscuous and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, pay of persons attending courts-martial and other services authorized by law, pilotage, towage, assisting vessels in distress, quarantine expenses, incidental labor not chargeable to the appropriation, the sum of $650,000 is estimated.

It is respectfully recommended that there be a clerk and draughtsman, at $1,400 each, allowed to the office of engineer-in-chief, there being none attached to that office. Steam vessels composing a large portion of the naval force, the employment of such persons it is thought will be to the public interest.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES.

For the remainder of the current fiscal year for pay	$339,200 00
Increase, repairs, &c.	3,866,000 00
Completion of seven steam screw sloops and side-wheel steamer	91,439 82
	4,296,639 82
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862:	
Pay of men	6,840,000 00
Completion of the steam screw sloops	1,600,000 00
Increase, repairs, &c.	8,575,000 00
Fuel for steamers	1,080,000 00
Hemp for the navy	300,000 00
Contingent expenses	650,000 00
Total amount of estimates	23,341,639 82

No. 4.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
June 4, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in obedience to your instructions of the 1st and 3d instant, supplemental estimates for the service of the navy during the remainder of the current fiscal year, and also for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st July, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

H. BRIDGE, *Chief of Bureau.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Supplemental estimates of the amount required for the support of the navy for the remainder of the current fiscal year, and the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, *and ending June* 30, 1862.

One ration per day for 12,000 men estimated to be employed from 1st May to June 30, 1861—732,000 rations at 25 cents each	$183,000 00	
Deduct amount already estimated for 8,500 men	129,270 83	
		$53,729 17
One ration per day for 26,500 men would be, for the year, 9,672,500 rations, at 25 cents each	2,418,125 00	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated for this object	775,625 00	
		1,642,500 00
One ration per day for 2,388 commission and warrant officers attached to vessels for sea service for the year, would be 853,370 rations, at 25 cents each	213,342 50	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated for this object	68,437 50	
		144,905 00
One ration per day for 1,750 officers and marines attached to vessels for sea service would be 638,750 rations, at 25 cents each	159,687 50	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated	68,437 50	
		91,250 00
Additional sum required for an estimated number of 12,471 men who may decline to draw the spirit portion of the ration	91,038 30	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated	29,200 00	
		61,838 30
To contingent	212,000 00	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated	68,000 00	
		144,000 00
		2,138,222 47

H. BRIDGE, *Chief of Bureau.*

No. 5.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, June 10, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit the following exhibit of the financial condition of the medical department of the navy on that day; and an estimate of the expenditure for the month of June, as well as a further general estimate of the amount that may probably be required, additional to the appropriation made in the naval appropriation bill, approved February 20, 1861, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

1. Balance of former appropriations for the medical department on hand June 1, 1861	$34,313 18
Amount of bills unpaid and accruing up to June 1, 1861.	8,759 51
Available June 1, 1861	25,553 67
Estimated expense for the month of June	13,000 00
Leaving July 1	12,553 67
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	35,550 00
Total	48,103 67

As the former estimates were based upon the condition of the navy under the various provisions of Congress, limiting the force to be employed, they will prove inadequate to meet the extraordinary demands of the augmentation proposed to be made to the navy.

The estimates of the bureau have hitherto been based upon an aggregate force of about 11,000 men.

If the naval organization be expanded to 30,000, although our balance available is large, it is not deemed judicious, in view of the contingencies of naval operations to incur the risk of any deficiencies in a department so essential to the effectiveness and well being of the military arm.

I therefore suggest that Congress appropriate the further sum of $25,000; as the details of service are not communicated, it is not in my power to state the particulars involving this additional expenditure.

2. I avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the notice of the honorable Secretary of the Navy the inadequacy of the present number of medical officers to meet the immediate demands of the service, without taking into consideration the vessels *now* under construction for the naval service, or still less the probable additions that may be made by Congress.

The law limits the medical corps to 69 surgeons and 80 passed and other assistant surgeons. Forty-two surgeons are *now* at sea; the vessels fitting for sea will embrace so large a portion of the remainder that it will be difficult to fill other important stations, or to make any provision for contingencies in the way of casualty or sickness.

Owing to the numerous resignations and consequent promotions,

&c., we are left with but 46 assistant surgeons in this period of emergence. A board of examination is now in session in New York, occupying the whole time of three surgeons, in the hope of filling the 34 vacancies now existing in the grade of assistant surgeon.

If we are successful in filling the vacancies, the whole number allowed will be insufficient to afford proper aid to the many vessels now deficient of complement, or preparing for sea, and to supply other important stations to which officers of this class are assigned.

Beside the 42 surgeons employed at sea, our hospitals, navy-yards, recruiting stations, naval academy, laboratory, &c., afford active employment to 20 surgeons; two more are engaged on a board which will occupy at least two months, making a total of 62 of the 69, leaving at this moment but six available for the vessels preparing for sea, and to meet unexpected demands.

Most of our hospitals and shore stations are without assistant surgeons, though the duties at this time are unusually onerous, as it must be apparent that the surgeon when alone is without relief for any purpose whatever.

I beg leave to recommend, therefore, in view of emergencies, that the number of surgeons be increased from 69 to 80; and of assistant surgeons from 80 to 120; the occasions being ample to afford employment for that number, and to allow a margin to meet accidents, to which the medical officer is equally exposed with others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. WHELAN.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Washington, July 3, 1861.

SIR: I transmit to the department herewith triplicate estimates from the paymaster of the corps for pay for the year ending June 30, 1862, for the additional number of men authorized to be enlisted in the marine corps by the President of the United States, under a provision to the appropriation act, approved March 3, 1859.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Paymaster's Office, June 8, 1861.

SIR: I enclose herewith estimates in triplicate for pay of an additional number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, authorized by the President of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

The balance of appropriation on account of pay for the present fiscal year, now unexpended, will, I think, be sufficient to meet any payments likely to be required in consequence of this increase of the corps during the unexpired portion of the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. RUSSELL,
Paymaster United States Marine Corps.

Colonel JOHN HARRIS,
Commandant United States Marine Corps, headquarters.

Supplemental estimate for pay of an additional number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps authorized by the President of the United States, under a proviso to the naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1849, *from July* 1, 1861, *to June* 30, 1862.

Rank and grade.	Pay per month.	Total pay per annum.
20 orderly sergeants	$20	$4,800
40 sergeants	17	8,160
100 corporals	13	15,600
30 drummers	12	4,320
30 fifers	12	4,320
932 privates	11	123,024
		160,224

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM W. RUSSELL,
Paymaster U. S. Marine Corps.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, *Paymaster's Office, June* 8, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, *Washington, July* 3, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to the department triplicate supplemental estimates for the quartermaster's department of the marine corps for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending the 30th June, 1862.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN HARRIS,
Colonel Commandant.

Hon. G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Office, Washington, June 5, 1861.

SIR: Under instructions received, I respectfully submit herewith triplicate "supplemental estimates" for the support of the marine corps, quartermaster's department, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster of Marine Corps.

Colonel JOHN HARRIS,
Commandant Marine Corps, headquarters.

Supplemental estimate.

There will be required for the support of the quartermaster's department, marine corps, in addition to the amount already appropriated, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars.

For provisions for 576 men, one-half the increase, at 20 cents per day per man - - - - -	$42,048
For clothing for 1,152 men, the increase authorized, at $40 per annum - - - - - -	46,080
For 1,152 watch-coats, at $9 each - - - -	10,368
For fuel for 576 men, one-half the increase, at 1½ cord of wood per man per annum, at $7 per cord - -	6,048
For military stores, purchase of accoutrements, haversacks, canteens, &c. - - - - - -	6,000
For transportation and expenses of recruiting - -	8,000
For contingencies - - - - - -	12,000
	130,544

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster of Marine Corps.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Office, Washington, June 5, 1861.

No. 7.—SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the naval service to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Heads of appropriations.	Bureau of Yards and Docks.	Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.	Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.	Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	Marine corps.	Aggregate.
Pay of the navy			$7,179,200 00				$7,179,200 00
Increase, repairs, &c			12,441,000 00				12,441,000 00
Fuel for the navy			1,080,000 00				1,080,000 00
Hemp for the navy			300,000 00				300,000 00
Seven screw sloops and side-wheel steamer			91,439 82				91,439 82
Seven screw sloops, (act February 21, 1861.)			1,600,000 00				1,600,000 00
Ordnance, ordnance stores, &c		$3,610,000 00					3,610,000 00
Provisions for the navy				$1,994,222 47			1,994,222 47
Surgeons' necessaries, &c.					$25,000 00		25,000 00
Contingent enumerated	$198,300 00	70,000 00	650,000 00	144,000 00			1,062,300 00
Pay of marines						$160,224 00	
Provisions for marines						42,048 00	
Clothing for marines						55,448 00	
Fuel for marines						6,048 00	
Military stores for marines						6,000 00	
Transportation, &c., marines						8,000 00	
Contingent, marine corps						12,000 00	
							290,768 00
Navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	42,000 00	1,400 00					43,400 00
Navy yard, Boston	254,140 00	7,840 00					261,940 00
Navy yard, New York	106,803 00	86,800 00					193,603 00
Navy yard, Philadelphia	165,009 00	1,400 00					166,409 00
Navy yard, Washington	44,447 00	60,000 00					104,447 00
Navy yard, Mare Island	165,000 00						165,000 00
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	800 00						800 00
	976,459 00	3,837,440 00	23,341,639 82	2,138,222 47	25,000 00	290,768 00	30,609,530 29

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